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Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
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WEEKLY

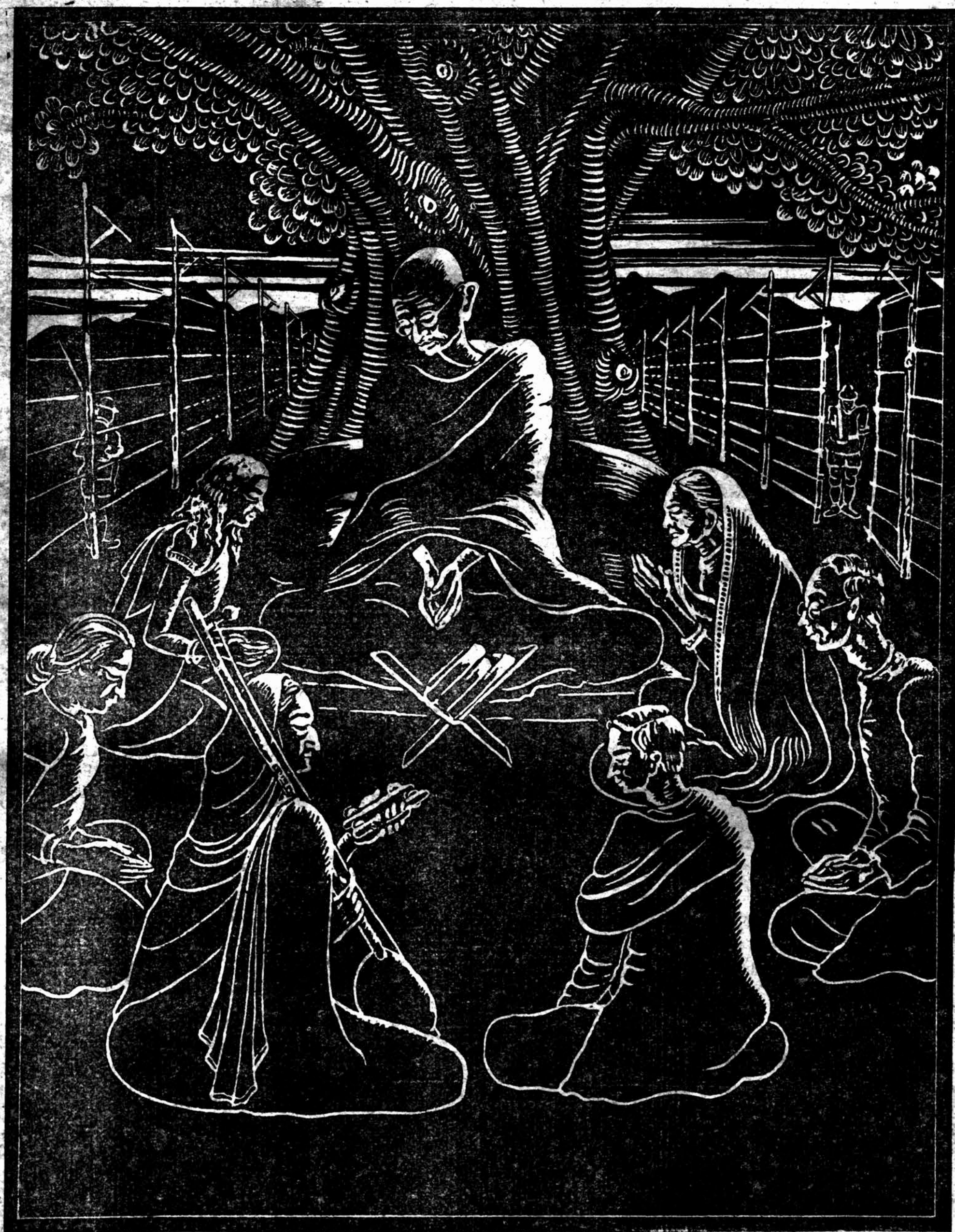
Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. V NO. 24

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1946

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

A "Prisoner's" Prayer



Artist: Dhiren Gandhi
(Courtesy: International Book House)

H. G. WELLS: THE FIERY PARTICLE

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By Ernest Lehman

MEN ARE LIKE THAT

The noises of Bramchester getting ready for another Saturday night drifted up to the half-dark, paper-littered office like muted jazz music.

Harry Burgess sat slumped at his desk for the last time, a slim, dark-haired man in his early thirties, with his desk drawers picked clean and five years of hopes and dreams and memories piled high in the wastepaper basket at his feet.

He looked up as Kennedy walked in briskly and stuck out his hand. "Well... all the luck in the world, Harry," Kennedy said. "Keep in touch, will you?"

"Thanks," Harry said, taking the hand. "I certainly will."

The blazes he would!

Kennedy avoided his eyes. "And I want you to feel that if the new job doesn't pan out, your old desk will be waiting for you."

"Thanks," Harry said. Kennedy didn't mean a word of it, and he knew that Harry knew it, but that was all right. It was part of the ritual.

Kennedy's heels clicked down the hall to the lift, and then Harry was alone with the distant music of the streets, and his crowding thoughts—and Hilda.

He could hear her pattering around in Kennedy's office, doing all the unnecessary little things that were so necessary to her because they delayed her inevitable journey to a lonely evening meal—and the gay, romantic evening that happened only to other girls.

"Hilda!" Harry stared vacantly out of the window at the light in the tall buildings. "Don't you ever go home? It's twenty past six."

"Don't be silly," she sang out. "I love it here. You poor things. I'll bet you're sorry you're leaving."

"Yes," he said, hurling a paper clip hard against the wall. "I believe I am."

He was thinking about the first meeting with Kennedy, and the first meetings with all the employers he had ever worked for. The love at first sight, like it is with a woman. The enthusiasm and the striving and the feeling that this is going to be the real thing. And then the gradual falling out of love, the slow melting of work into monotony, into discontent, and the desperate search for new fulfillment, always winding

up on a Saturday with him in front of an empty desk and a full wastepaper basket, wondering if the next job was going to be any different.

He was thinking about a lot of things and, perhaps because he could hear her behind the partition and because so much of his life in the office had been part of her life, and hers part of his, and it was all ending now, he kept thinking of Hilda.

He thought of Hilda with her slip always showing. He thought of the limp hair and the thick ankles and the shapeless lump of a body and the querulous voice and the myopic eyes peering hopefully through rimless glasses at a world that would always come into focus a little beyond her reach. And he wondered, as he had wondered so many times, whether being ugly on the outside

"Why, what happened?" Harry asked, as though he didn't know.

"Oh, last night I was at the cinema and there was a man sitting next to me—a nice-looking man, too—and he started to work his arm around the back of my chair, and before the film was over he had his hand on my shoulder and he was talking to me and trying to make a date. The nerve!"

And when she told it to a girl friend over the phone, the man had even kissed her.

Harry had heard plenty from Hilda in five years, and so had others. He had heard about all the men who had bothered her on the beaches and street corners and trams and buses, and in the lift and cinemas, and by post and telephone, and always it had been in the same outraged, indignant voice,

"You're just like the rest of them!" she cried harshly, her lips trembling. "You're all alike!"

With a little cry she opened the door and ran out into the hall.

"Good-bye, Hilda," he said softly to himself. Always, for her, at least, it would be different now!

was any worse than being the way he was, and whether he, too, would some day discover a fantasy that helped.

He recalled the first time she had complained to him about being annoyed by men. That one had been a man standing next to her in the crowded bus. Harry had been with the firm only a few days, so he hadn't said anything. And then one rainy day when they sat down for lunch and she had told him all about the fellow who kept calling her for a date, who said he'd noticed her in the lift. Harry had been on the verge of making a joke about it. But he had caught the look on her face, and something had kept him from doing it then, or ever after.

"It's awful, the way men are," she once said, when things were slow.

and when he was unable to look her in the face as she told these things to him he never knew whether it was because he was afraid of laughing or afraid of crying.

Somewhere in another world an impatient taxi-driver was leaning on his horn, and at the other end of the passage a girl was laughing a Saturday-night laugh, and a voice was calling to him.

"I'm going now, Harry." It was Hilda. "Will you turn out the light when you leave?"

He got up from the desk and stood in the doorway, watching her posing hopelessly before a mirror. Her whole body seemed to sag in weary, dispirited surrender to the glass.

She came over to his desk. "You won't forget an old friend, will you? Be sure to phone us once in a while."

"Of course I will," he said, knowing that he'd never even see her again because she'd always be just a terribly homely girl whose heart-break he had once known.

"I suppose it's good-bye, Harry." She smiled her crooked little smile and seemed about to go.

He stepped across the room quickly. "Wait a minute," he said. He took her hand and closed the door and pulled her close.

"Harry," she said breathlessly. For a fleeting moment her eyes searched his face eagerly, and then she drew back, bewildered at what she saw there.

"Give me a kiss, dear, come on." He put a hand on her shoulder and his arm around her waist. "I've always wanted to—"

"Please, Harry—Mr. Burgess."



Are you sure this shirt does not belong to you?

She was backing into the corner, her face pale and frightened.

"Come on, Hilda. Stay here. You don't have to go yet." Both his arms were around her waist now and he bent his head to kiss her. "Just one little one, come on."

"Leave... me... alone!" She twisted in his arms, but he shifted his hold, grasping her head tightly in his hands, and he pressed his lips on hers.

"Don't!" she choked. With a sudden surge of desperation she broke away and with all her strength she lashed out and slapped him sharply in the face.

"You're just like the rest of them!" she cried harshly, her lips trembling. "You're all alike!"

With a little cry she opened the door and ran out into the hall.

"Good-bye, Hilda," he said softly to himself.

He could hear her hurrying down the corridor, and then she was in the lift, and he knew that by the time she reached the street her heart would have stopped pounding; the terrible hurt would already have started to heal, and in its place would come a new belief in herself.

He put on his hat and coat and took one long, last look at the office. Then he snapped off the lights and stepped out into the hall and watched the door slowly lock shut on part of his life. Somehow he didn't feel as bad as he had thought he would.

In a week or so, another man would be sitting at his desk. And when the work slowed down, or when Kennedy was gone for the day, or when it was raining out and there'd be luncheon sandwiches and coffee sent in from the cafe, Hilda would be telling her stories to someone new. Only now, it would be different.

Always, for her, at least, it would be different.—("Tit-Bits").

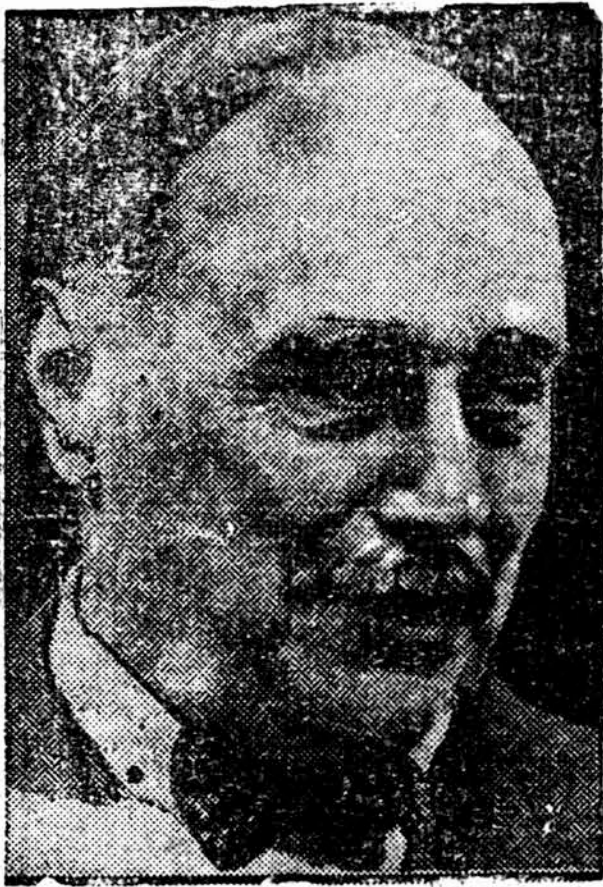
MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



"What!
You never
heard of a
double
wedding?"



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It is fifty years now since the fiery particle known as H. G. Wells, first came into possession of its full powers and began to write, speak and lay about it with all the vigour of a revolutionary and something of the imagination of the prophet. To-day Wells lies seriously ill in his London home, and the whole world waits for the next bulletin.

He was christened the fiery particle because it was difficult to imagine so much fire and energy concentrated in a person five foot nothing in height. The same spirit was there all those years ago when he sat on a high stool in a draper's shop, taking the customer's money. He began work at 7.30 in the morning and went on until 7.30 in the evening, and all the while, at the back of his mind, rebellion simmered. One day he would get away from this. One day he would do something very different. Just what that something was he did not clearly know in those days, and his erratic behaviour did not give much of a clue.

He was suspected of pilfering the cash at one point. He fought with the porter and blacked his eye. His sixpence a week pocket money constantly frustrated his smallest ambition. In the end the man who was to become a world-wide figure in the literary hierarchy, was told that he hadn't the necessary refinement for the fastidious world of drapery.

In An Attic

So young H. G. Wells, already suffering from undernourishment and with no money in the world worth mentioning, sallied forth into the jungle of the outer world, and with more bravery than perspicacity, took a small room in Theobald's Road, London, at four shillings a week. It is politeness to call it a room. Imagine an attic with no fireplace and something which did service as a bed. Put a partition across the attic and place someone else on the other side, someone whose every move can be heard on both sides of the partition. That was the way

H. G. Wells: THE FIERY PARTICLE

young Wells lived for many months to come.

But he was buoyed up by an indomitable hope that presently things would be different, and now the hope had something more concrete to back it up. For the teeming mind of Herbert Wells was beginning to throw off some of its early fireworks.

He found a popular paper which was willing to pay half-a-crown for questions sent in by readers. They increased that princely fee somewhat if you also provided the answer. Wells went into it with a will. Once again the man who was destined to command two hundred guineas for an article, first received a pittance for his work.

A Big Step

It was a big step from that to his first book, and a bigger one still to the man who poured out book after book with the energy of half-a-dozen normal writers rolled into one. Now some of his most famous characters came to life. Mr. Kipps, William Clissold, and the rambling, pathetic uncle of Tono Bungay, who tried so hard to convince himself that his patent medicine really did do some good.

Always there was immense vitality in these books. Reading them you have the feeling that Wells rushed them down on paper with gusto, and thoroughly enjoyed the

multiplied. Perhaps the most important of these educational books was his History of the World, a work which he originally intended to share with half-a-dozen experts on history. When he tried to get them to agree on a common policy however, he found that they had hopelessly divergent views. Any normal compiler of a world history who came up against this difficulty, might easily have abandoned the whole project. Not so Wells. He swept the experts aside and plunged in and did the whole gigantic job himself.

Message To Mankind

There followed the period of the sociological books which began with World Brain and the New Machiavelli. Again there was a common characteristic to these books. Wells could never become the sedulous ant working in committee on some small fragment of the plan. He had to handle the whole human race or nothing. So the books brought a sweeping message to mankind which may have taken little enough account of the practical details, but was none the less inspiring. A quite new way of life lay ahead if only mankind got rid of narrow nationalism, created a world state, and gave the scientists a reasonable hand in affairs.

To-day another great change has

~~~~~ BY EVERETT LAWSON ~~~~~  
*To-day, while [e i; hoverin] between life and death in his London home, H. G. Wells still carries in his tiny five-foot frame the fire and energy which won for him the nickname "the fiery particle".*

whole process. But they also had another quality. Wells was gifted with a rare and peculiar vision which could add that touch of magic to commonplace things which brought them alive in a quite different way. And thousands clamoured now to experience that magic. His books began to sell in large numbers. Presently they spilled over on to the continent and from thence to America. The ex-drapers boy was well on the way to becoming a world famous figure.

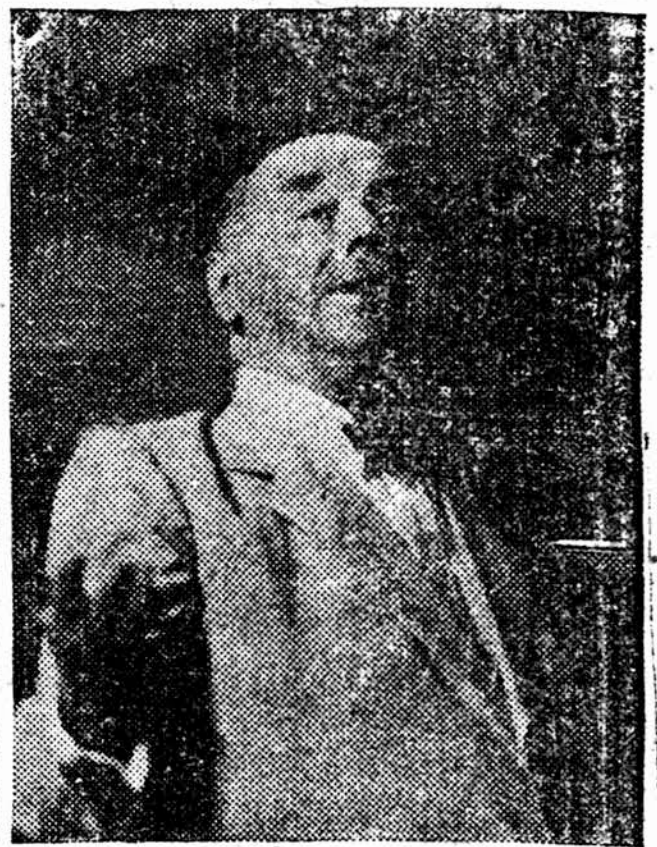
A few years later he brought the same gusto into the educational world, and once again the books

overtaken Wells. To-day he has thrown overboard all those grand notions about the future, swung sharply away from idealism, and taken the mantle of the prophet of gloom. In his latest book—which may also be his last—he writes. . . The Writer sees the world as a jaded world devoid of recuperative power. In the past he has liked to think that man could pull out of his entanglements and start a new creative phase of human living. . . In the face of our universal inadequacy, that optimism has given place to a stoical cynicism. . . Man must go steeply up or down and the odds seem all in favour of his going down and out. . . ("Mind at the End of its Tether"—Heinemann 6/-.)

Apparently the vision splendid has gone. But if Wells sees the world very differently to-day, the old rebellious spirit is still very much alive in him. He wrote this book under sentence of death. The doctors did not expect him to last another year. Something in his make up outwitted them, and he comments. . . "Instead of telling him to get his weight down, to walk slowly upstairs, and avoid needless excitement, the excellent, but perhaps overworked professional doctors, gave alarming instructions to his heirs to prepare to take over at any time. . ."

Wells may have changed his point of view. He may now despair of our future on this planet. But we shall not remember him as a Jeremiah. He will remain the man who came to grips with vast problems and made them plain to the man in the street, the man who brought to life the tremendous possibilities of homo sapiens in a way quite his own, a lovable, boisterous person, never afraid to speak his mind. Wells may not be a great thinker. But he is a great man. Smith, Jones and all the rest of us owe him a great deal.

#### THE PROPHEC THROWS UP HIS HANDS



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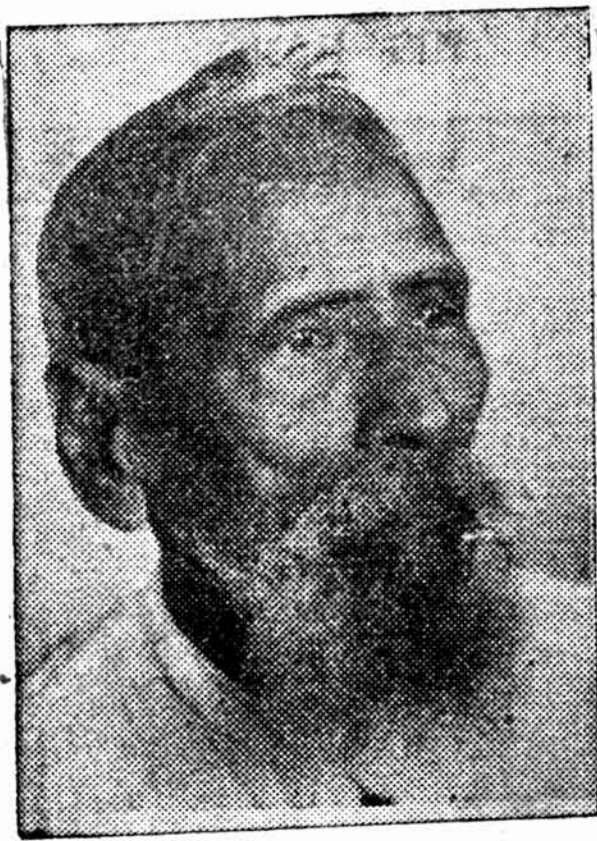


*mism has given place to a stoical cynicism. . . Man must go steeply up or down and the odds seem all in favour of his going down and out. . ."*



There Is Such An Animal  
(Courtesy: "News Chronicle")





Dr. D. K. Karve  
Founder and Prophet

Dr. Karve's Hindu Widows' Home celebrated its Golden Jubilee last Friday, the 14th of June 1946. It is a unique institution and like all such institutions the Widows' Home had also a lowly, obscure beginning.

When Dr. Karve founded the Home at Hingne he had just four widows as his pupils. Between then and now—during the fifty years of its existence—the Home has had to struggle against tremendous odds, but bravely and boldly it squared up to all difficulties and has won through by sheer grit and tenacity and, above all, by an unswerving, undimmed faith in its ideals.

At the moment when it has left behind the fiftieth milestone of its life's journey, it may be said to have achieved the peak of fame. It has attracted the attention of the greatest and the least in the land.

#### LIKE A FAIRY TALE

Hingne is a small village about four miles from Poona. Nestling in peace and quiet, far from the din and rattle of the City, this village offered itself as an ideal site for an educational institution like Dr. Karve's Home. Few outside the village had any knowledge of its existence when Dr. Karve founded his Home there in 1900. Now, however, it has become a place of pilgrimage. People flock to it as to a sacred shrine. The visitor does not see any majestic gateways opening on noble edifices of polished stone with tall, massive column and storied windows which hold the eye in wonder and admiration. The modest blocks of brick-buildings which are spread over the wide stretch of the turf at Hingne are in truth a symbol of the shy, unassuming character of the founder of the Home. Dr. Karve has never chased glory for the sake of glory; for him the path of duty has been the way to glory.

The history of the Home and the allied institutions which have sprung round it reads like a fairy tale. One thing led to another, and that in turn pointed the way to a third. The first step was to educate Hindu widows with a view to making them economically independent. To achieve this aim Dr. Karve had to start a Primary and a Secondary School and he had to provide for a hostel.

#### IN GREAT DEMAND

When these two schools and the hostel were fairly under weigh, Dr. Karve received applications from parents who wished their daughters to be educated at Hingne. These girls were neither widows nor were they destitute of means. The parents in fact expressed their perfect willingness to foot the bill—pay the expenses of boarding and lodging. Why then—one may pause a moment to inquire—were they so set on sending their daughters to Hingne? Obviously they thought that at Hingne the girls would be safe from the corrupting influences of the City. Another consideration which probably weighed with them was that at Hingne they would be in close contact with the Master. It was more than likely, therefore, that they would absorb some of his enthusiasm for and single-

minded devotion to the cause of women's emancipation.

Dr. Karve, of course, responded warmly to the requests of parents, but his colleagues demurred. They were unwilling to throw open the doors of the Home to new entrants. That would have been in their view a dispersion of their energies. It was up to them, they thought, to concentrate their energies grimly on the task they had set their hands to—viz. the alleviation of the sufferings and sorrows of Hindu widows. However, Dr. Karve talked them round and they withdrew their opposition.

The result was, in place of one hostel, the management had now to run two hostels. A fresh building had to be erected to cope with the rush of newly-admitted pupils. The lonely, sleepy village of Hingne

and laughed at. But he paid no heed to such drivel.

At the outset the Hindu Widows' Home undertook to conduct the affairs of the University. Indeed, it was the Home that had been running the show for the previous four years. It began by affiliating the High School at Hingne to the Indian Women's University. An Arts College was founded in 1916 and side by side with it a Primary Training College began to function in the same year. This latter would help train widows for the teacher's profession. Both these colleges were affiliated to the Indian Women's University. Besides these, the University had its Senate, Syndicate and the essential electoral machinery.

#### RAPID GROWTH

But this running of the Indian

*This institution which was founded by Dr. D. K. Karve fifty years ago, marked the beginning of the organized education and emancipation of Indian women. The Home and its sister institutions are abiding memorials of a life-time of self-sacrifice and loyalty to an ideal. Happily its great founder is still amidst his associates to infuse them with vision and zeal for the noble cause.*

began to hum with human activity. Young girls sought admission to the Home from all parts of Maharashtra and beyond. A good few of them came from Berar, Central India, Gujarat, and even from far off Madras, Mysore and Mangalore.

The word Hindu has little significance in this connection. Girls of all communities are admitted to the Home without distinction of caste, creed or colour.

Year after year the numbers increased and it was as much as the management could do to balance the budget. More often than not, it was a deficit budget. Thank heaven, the deficit at the beginning was made good during the course of the year and the Home started again with a clean bill.

#### INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

The reasons for these recurring deficit budgets are not far to seek. The Home has not the support of Rajahs and Maharajahs whose donations might help swell its bank balance. The only patron it looks up to is the lower middle class. They have been generous enough when we recall the slender margin which divides them from the Proverbial Wolf at the door. Again, Government aid is not forthcoming, because the courses in the Hingne institutions do not run on all fours with those approved by the Education Department of the Bombay Government. During recent years, however, there has been a welcome change. The Department has been allocating small sums as grants to the High School and the Training College at Hingne. Nevertheless, Dr. Karve does not feel downhearted. He has in truth every reason to be proud of the headway he has made so far.

From the High School at Hingne to a College of Arts is a short step and Dr. Karve took it when he founded the Indian Women's University on June 3, 1916. The inspiration for this, came from the Japanese Women's University. There were many at the time who raised their voices against this idea of a university for women and denounced it as absurd and fantastic. Dr. Karve was derided, ridiculed

and activity of the Home. These orphans are well looked after at Hingne and the number of children has considerably increased since 1939 when the Home agreed to take them in.

Such is the picture which the Home presents in its Golden Jubilee year. It cannot, of course, be said that the Home is out of the wood yet. Some of the problems which it faces at the moment are tough enough. How to accommodate the growing numbers of its pupils is one of its worst headaches. The balancing of the budget is another big worry. Despite the austerity meals provided in the hostels and the austerity furniture and equipment of its educational establishments expenditure nearly always outruns income.

We may make sure, however, that the Home will find a solution to these difficulties. It has never allowed difficulties to paralyse its efforts. Whenever they are up against a difficulty they just pull up their belts and march ahead.

There were days in the early life of the Home when they had to fetch water from a canal which lay a long way off, trudging across ground which was strewn with thorns and sharp stones. In those days they slept under a roof which let down water, wrapping themselves up in mats which was their only armour against rain. Again, the orthodox public was ready to stone them because they had dared to leave the beaten track and sought to break the economic and social bondage of Indian womanhood. But neither Dr. Karve, nor the inmates of the Home were disturbed by this. They went their way with their eyes steadily fixed on the shining goal.

In this hour of the celebration of the Home's Golden Jubilee, the difficulties and dangers of the past have become happy memories in the light of the good work achieved. They are the sunken foundations on which the superstructure of the glory of the Home rests. The Home stands now on the threshold of a new era, fortified by its experience of fifty years which has given it confidence and justified its faith in the purity and nobility of its ideals.

Dr. Karve's "evangel" of woman's emancipation has taken deep root in the public mind and he can look forward to the future with buoyant hope and assurance. Both the Hindu Widows' Home and the Indian Women's University are the children of his brain. They are abiding memorials of a lifetime of self-sacrifice and loyalty to an ideal. But the end of the story is not yet. Dr. Karve believes with Tennyson's Ulysses that old age has its honour and toil. Though 88 years old this doyen of social workers carries the burden of his years lightly. He is still "strong in will to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."



This three-room hut, where the 'Widows' Home first began its work in 1900, is now reconstructed and preserved as a monument in Hingne.



Our Exclusive Feature

# ARE THE JAPANESE UNUSUAL?

In these articles I have been writing rather directly to India, but today it is on my mind to write about Japan. I suppose this is partly because I have just finished reading in manuscript the autobiography of a young Japanese and have become deeply interested in the story of his difficulties as a believer in independent thinking in the days in his country when independence of thought was not allowed. He came to the United States but has remained doggedly a Japanese and plans to return to Japan to live and bring up his children. I hope he will, for Japan needs such families as this man and his wife and their children.

## Earliest Memories

Of course one inevitably thinks of a people in terms of one's own experience with them. Mine with the Japanese has invariably been happy. Japan is one of my earliest memories, for the ships that took my parents back and forth on their rare visits to America always docked in Japan, and so the streets of the port cities there are part of my childhood. I suppose the first Japanese I ever really knew was the lady who was the wife of a hermit Englishman who built himself and her a beautiful home in the mountains near my own childhood home on the Yangtse river in China.

We used to see Mrs. Starkey sometimes walking about her lovely garden, always wearing one of her softly coloured kimonos, and when she saw us, which was usually, she beckoned us and drew us into the garden and even into the house and fed us cakes and tea and Japanese sweets, and murmured over us, and smiled, and sent us out again only when the sedan chair carrying her dignified Englishman husband could be seen coming along the valley road. She spoke little English, and I do not believe spoke much Japanese, and yet somehow they seemed happy, though childless. The house was beautifully clean and neat and filled with flowers.

I think of Japanese homes, a few, where when I was grown I used to visit in Japan, the homes of professors and business men, simple and clean, and I think of a few, a very few homes of the rich, and many homes of the poor and the peasant. Once I spent months in a Japanese village and most happily. I remember that I was waked often in the morning by the soft whispering of old woman who came to sell crabs. They waited patiently until I waked and then, smiling, without noise or pushing, they drew back the blue flowered kerchiefs that covered their wares. There was never any bickering over price, no quarrelling with my choice. It seemed a wonderfully free and



Dr. Anup Singh, one of the foremost champions of India's cause in America. An article about his many-sided activities appeared in these columns last week.

happy existence there on the mountainside, and yet I was aware of constant surveillance—as once when I burned some fallen leaves that I had swept from the doorstep and almost immediately the police were there to investigate sternly the cause of the fire.

And I remember a journey I once took all the way across Japan in third class on trains, because most of the people went third class and I wanted to see them. I had two of my children with me, and we bought our food at the stations, little lunches of rice and fish and pickle, put up in immaculate thin wooden boxes complete with new chopsticks, and we could buy pasteurized milk. We stopped where we liked at small inns, where everything was clean, and we were made to feel as welcome as though we were Japanese.

## Kindly, Old Japanese

Especially I remember a day, not so many years ago, when again

American Coney Island, but every person was Japanese. Yet no one seemed surprised to see us there, so strange and different looking. Our old gentleman was a little disturbed because all the locked rooms were taken and he was afraid for our clothes, my watch, money and steamer tickets. Apparently he had not expected the beach to be crowded so early in the day. He said he would keep guard himself, since he could not go in the water. So we went in, and when we came back at the end of an hour there he was faithfully beside our possessions. We were back on the ship just in time, happy and sunburned and refreshed.

How often I have told to American audiences the story of that Japanese gentleman's kindness! If he still lives, I hope he sees these lines and can know how that day he devoted to unknown Americans was in fact a day given to many more who know of it, now. I have

By Pearl Buck

The author who has spent the most impressive part of her life in the East, explains in this homely article, the origin of American prejudice against the Land of the Rising Sun. "There is no doubt", she says "that the prejudice was not so much against them as a people but actually because the Japanese was willing to work harder than the average American and at tasks which the American dislikes. Moreover, the Japanese pressed his wife and children into work on the land and the average American man is not able to do this".

The author who is one of the many Americans to be thoroughly ashamed of the way the Japanese internees were treated in America, feels that the future relations between the Americans and the Japanese will be better than ever before, because America is better acquainted today with Japan due to the war.

alone with the two children, I had a day to spend while the ship was in port, and alone with the children I could not go far. I took them to a park, and while I sat on a bench and they played, an elderly gentleman in Japanese dress approached, asked me courteously if I were from the ship and when I said I was, he offered to show us the city, saying "I must be in the fresh air all day for my health, for I am recovering now from an illness and it will be a pleasure to me, since you are a stranger here!"

We accepted his invitation as simply as it was given—it was impossible not to trust that kind and courteous old man—and we had one of the happiest days of our lives. He hired a motor car and took us to lovely parks and temples, hurried us nowhere, and gently explained anything I did not know, always with feeling and delicacy. At noon when we returned to the ship for luncheon, I invited him to come aboard with me as my guest, but he refused, saying he might not be welcome to others, and that he would be back at two o'clock, for the children might enjoy some bathing at one of the beaches.

True to his word, there he was, waiting with the motor, and we climbed in and drove through the beautiful Japanese countryside to a beach. It was as crowded as the

told it in places where there was not another voice to speak for the Japanese people, and I have told it to prove how foolish and impossible it is to believe that the whole people of any nation can be guilty or wicked.

## Exclusive Law

When I returned to my own country to live, I was much embarrassed by the ignorance and the prejudice here against the Japanese among many persons, especially on our West Coast. There was a very bad exclusion law against the Japanese, and the general prejudice was such that they lived together in little tight Japanese communities, rather than among Americans. It is perhaps a natural inclination for any persons in alien surroundings to live within their own group.

I know in China the white people did this, to their own great detriment, for they lived off on long years there and yet never learned to speak Chinese or to have a single Chinese friend. Their experience was quite useless to them. It was not always, either, that they despised the Chinese or did not want to mingle with them. They did not know how to begin acquaintance. The Chinese were often careless, though kind, and made no first gesture, and the white people were shy even when they did not feel superior, and each waiting on the other, nothing happened.

In California the Japanese did have many friends, for their cleanly ways, their good behaviour, and their wonderful skill in gardening made them admired by many. But their very skill made business and labour interests jealous of them. There is no doubt that the prejudice was not so much against them as a people or as a race, but actually because the Japanese was willing to work harder than the average American is and at tasks which the American dislikes. Moreover, the Japanese pressed his wife and children into work on the land and the average American man is not able to do this. American woman do not like to work outdoors. Gradually Americans began to have an economic fear of the Japanese and their less expensive ways of life. These Americans were of course the less educated and the less intelligent in the community, but sometimes they were also the most powerful politically. Unfortunately here in my country the less intelligent men are often in control of the political life, and when these combine with business and labour elements, some very bad legislation may result. Had it been possible for the Japanese to have lived and mingled more with the Americans, there might have been better understanding.

## Fresh Fears

All of this culminated after the war began, when the West Coast people feared that they might be attacked as Pearl Harbour was attacked. Immediately new fear was added to previous dislike and prejudice. Even so, it is very doubtful whether the majority of Americans would have sanctioned the action which the Army took in putting almost all Japanese and Japanese-Americans into concentration camps for the duration. Certainly a wave of protest swept over our nation. There was great division on the subject. But no amount of protest availed.

In wartime the people are not asked for their opinion. What the army decides is done. I was among those who felt bitterly ashamed at the lack of justice. While there were some Japanese who should have been interned, the great majority of them were loyal Americans and were often actually Americans by birth and sympathy. Many spoke no language except English. Add to the great discomfort to which they were subjected, the loss of their homes and property, and the whole affair amounts to something of which every properly feeling American today is ashamed.

Yet all during that time there were many Americans working for justice for the Japanese interned. I remember a hearing in California at which I went to plead for the same sort of treatment to be given to Japanese that was given to the other enemy aliens in our country, and to protest the special injustice to the Japanese. I was surprised and heartened by the number of Californians who felt as I did, and at the amount of work being done for the Japanese-Americans.

Especially warmly do I remember one American mother, a plain woman, a housewife only, who came to the hearings to testify for the Japanese. She whispered to me, "Some of our folks think I am doing wrong to say I want our Japanese neighbours to come back again after the war is over, because my son is over there in the Pacific fighting the Japs. But I can't blame our good neighbours for that."

## Injustice Against "Neighbours"

Since the interned have been released, there have been great efforts to get them back to their homes and their property. Many injustices remain unrighted, and many evil acts have been committed against individuals for far fewer than we feared.

I may truthfully say, I think, that the consciences of Americans have troubled them very much over their treatment of the Japanese. (Continued on Page 6)



# WHEN YOU LOSE YOUR TEMPER

"He was beside himself with rage," said the woman in the bus, apparently referring to her husband.

She used the well-known expression, "beside himself," without thought, of course. How startled would she have been had she been told that she was not employing a mere metaphor but actually expressing literal truth. When a person is so enraged that he becomes almost inarticulate, what actually happens is that he is, in psychological parlance, disintegrated. That simply means his personality has been temporarily split in two.

The ancients believed that great rage and other strong emotional states caused a man's soul actually to leave his body and that that body was therefore unable to act rationally. They were not far wrong, though to-day we might not refer to the soul in this connection.

## Emotional Stress

Disintegration has become very common as a result of the emotional stresses and strains of the late war. It is evidencing itself more in these days than it did in the war-years, because we have realised now that the need for bracing ourselves against shock and calamity has gone and our will-power has slackened.

A man will "fly off the handle"—that is, becomes disintegrated—at the slightest provocation. This is really a form of hysteria to which even the strongest person is susceptible, though it happens more frequently to the emotionally unstable type.

To let oneself become excessively angry or indignant or outraged is to lose the ability to be rational. Indeed, excessive anger is itself irrational. In nine cases out of ten it is an instinctive effort on the part of a person to make himself an object of fear.

It is the weak dog whose hackles rise when he's in danger. It is

By FRANCIS FOSTER  
(The Well-known Novelist)

Nature's way of making the animal look more fearsome—the raised hair, like a lion's mane, is indeed terrifying to the timid. But it is fear which causes the phenomenon. The strong dog's hackles do not rise in similar circumstances; he is confident in his own strength and courage.

Similarly the strong man—not necessarily the big, muscular man—rarely becomes excessively angry or indignant. Indeed, self-confidence prevents him from unconsciously exaggerating his own emotions.

So really, you see, the man who works himself into a terrible rage—who is "beside himself"—and terrifies people as a result does so, quite unconsciously, because he is a coward at heart. Nature assists him to appear to be more formidable than he really is. And because he is "beside himself" he has lost rationality and self-control, and therefore he may be said to be temporarily insane and capable of committing a brutal assault.

On this basis not one in ten murders is committed by a really sane person. The only type of murder that is definitely the work of a sane person is one that is calmly and dispassionately premeditated—unless, of course, the person concerned is permanently mad.

Most of our popular notions about courage and fear need to be revised in the light of the positive knowledge that psychology has acquired. Perhaps many acts of heroism would be "debunked" if it were possible to examine them psychologically. It is certainly true that the most unlikely men win awards for valour in the heat of battle—one survivor of the 1914-18 war who

had won an M.C. with three bars had to be "invalided" from the Service shortly after he rejoined it in 1940 because, in plain words, he was afraid.

It is a fact that both fear and the sort of courage that wins medals is almost always a matter of nerves. Both involve a prior mental effort that, in the one case, exaggerates one's danger and in the other case, exaggerates one's courage and ability. The result of this is that either the danger or oneself is given a fictitious aspect altogether, so that, when the danger has passed and emotions have subsided, the coward feels ashamed of his own low opinion of himself and the hero shudders at the thought of the appalling risk he irrationally ran.

## Curious Change

You will see that a curious transposition takes place. Prior to the act the coward visualises the danger, whereas the hero visualises himself; afterwards the coward visualises the danger; and, in fact, the positions of the two men are reversed inasmuch as they have actually changed places. So that the coward and the hero are each other in reverse!

But in between them is the normal man who is of a less emotional type, and therefore he visualises both danger and himself in relation to it, and weighs each up rationally. He may decide not to risk facing the danger, which is what the coward does, only instead of running away, as the coward does (for it is this that constitutes fear), he withdraws, so to speak, backwards. In his case discretion is the better part of valour, not the result of fear.

But let us make no mistake about this. The question of merit is not involved. The calm man is not a whit better than either the hero or the coward; he is merely different temperamentally. He is, in fact, of the type who would make a good professional soldier because he never takes "heroic" risks which might endanger the success of an enterprise—men who win decorations for gallantry are often a considerable nuisance to higher commanders!—or a good business man. He is emphatically not of the stuff of which artists and constructive geniuses are made, for his brain does not create but reasons.

## Uncertain Behaviour

If you formed a military unit entirely of men of creative genius, it is quite safe to say that none of them would, in action, be rational soldiers. All of them would be potential heroes or potential cowards, and it is quite on the cards that any of them might be a pitiful coward one day and a military hero the next. For that is the way it works!

We seem to have wandered a long way from the idea of a man's being "beside himself." But in fact we haven't. In the heat of the moment the abject coward or the hero becomes entirely disintegrated, and loses his identity—and sometimes much of his consciousness. What remains is a mere automaton that acts quite irrationally and irresponsibly.

If you are of the type who is steady and calm in all circumstances your consequent placidity is to be envied; but you are not necessarily a better person than the coward, for the coward is a potential hero and is of the type of which genius springs.

nese here, and all are now predisposed to more just treatment and more friendly attitudes toward the whole Japanese nation. The reports which have come back to us of the very excellent behaviour of Japanese citizens toward our occupation forces have also helped very much. I expected such co-operation but apparently most Americans did not. They have been favourably surprised.

The whole question now is what our relationships shall be in the future. I think that these relationships may be better than ever before, because we are better acquainted with the Japanese than ever before. The extraordinary dignity and good sense with which the Japanese here accepted the internment, their co-operation in bettering their living arrangements, the way they raised vegetables and applied their skills, the heroic lack of complaint in the face of much hardship has made Americans ashamed of themselves. This combined with good reports from Japan, have resulted in the extraordinary fact that actually the attitude toward Japanese people is better today in the United States than perhaps it has ever been. American vengeance is satisfied by the fact that Japanese militarists and so-called war criminals are being tried and punished, and the average American is not at all inclined to blame the average Japanese except perhaps for the too great obedience to leaders.

## American Ignorance

I cannot say that the average American understands at all why there was war with Japan or why Japan started the trouble in Asia. He takes it for granted that we had to fight after Pearl Harbor was attacked. He feels dimly, however, in view of recent revelations in our press, that maybe it was not all Japan's fault. Maybe his own "higher-ups" had decided we ought to fight in Asia. He is inclined to shrug his shoulders and think of the whole business as an incomprehensible mess. At the same time he is grimly determined that Japan has to be a democracy so that the

# Are The Japanese Unusual?

(Continued from Page 5)

people cannot be led in the same direction again.

He does not want to control Japan, because the average American does not want to be bothered with the responsibilities of empire. Empire is against his ideals and also against the way he likes to live. But he is generally inclined to believe that the Japanese people are all right, or will be all right as soon as they can run their own affairs, and he has no personal dislike for them. On the whole, this war has lessened prejudice among Americans against Orientals. I can almost put it as simply as this. Wherever the average American soldiers could make a friend of a human being in the countries to which he went, he has come back more friendly and less prejudiced than before. Where he has made no personal friends, either from his own lack or from lack of opportunity, he comes back at least as prejudiced as he went.

## Less Of Prejudice

But I can hazard the guess that he will come back less prejudiced against Japan because he is staying there long enough to know people, and because he is not being encouraged to think in terms of class and race by these white men with whom he is living and under whom he works.

Here in America, one good thing has come out of the internment. The Japanese today are scattered all through our population. They have not gone back to the West Coast in a great unit of their own kind. They live anywhere and

everywhere that they can find work and a home.

## An Ideal Family

In my own community there is a delightful Japanese family. They are young, attractive and intelligent. The father is an accomplished scholar, but he has been earning his livelihood for the time being in making beautiful modern furniture. It has clean lines of old Japanese furniture, and yet it is designed for the American home. He has a wife and they have a little daughter, a pretty toy of a child, whom everybody loves, and recently his old father has come to live with him. And we are seeing here in this American community a gentle and fine old gentleman. It is a good education for us. My neighbors did not know what Japanese were like. They had heard absurd tales. But it is impossible for our farmer folk and for our school children and our shopkeepers to hate this delightful family. The whole attitude of the community is changing toward the whole of Japan. But, indeed, the best way for hatred to die out of the world, I do believe, would be to send families of good average people to live in one another's countries. We are all so much alike, basically, but we need to find it out.

I went in to buy some fruit in our general store and as the stout fellow behind the counter was putting it into a paper bag for me he remarked that Mrs. Nakeshima had just been in. "Say, why they're

really nice people," he exclaimed in some amazement. "They're always polite and they pay their bills. And clean—why, their little girl always looks like a fresh picked posy."

To this I agreed, and he, knowing that I came from the other side of the world, went on, "Are our Japanese unusual, would you say? Are the people really like them over in Japan?"

I smiled out of my many memories and answered the truth as I had experienced it. "They aren't unusual at all, and there are plenty of people like them in Japan."



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# Is Britain Sincere?

New York, (By Cable).  
I think there can be no profound discussion of the British Plan for Indian self-government without an analysis of the Labour Government's motives.

The Indians resident in or visiting the United States divide on this issue. Most of them believe England is sincere. Some remain skeptical. Among those who are skeptical, a number nevertheless urge acceptance.

The American press and American friends of India believe that the British plan should not be rejected. They know its shortcomings but they are hopeful that the Cabinet Mission's scheme will provide the vehicle in which India can move towards independence. This American view is based on an assessment of Britain's motivations.

To understand England's motivation one must take a glimpse at what is happening in England.

## Direct Bearing

The British House of Commons has passed legislation nationalizing the Bank of England and the coal industry. It is now going through the parliamentary process of approving the nationalization of the iron and steel industry. But there has been an official announcement that the cotton and textile industry will remain private ownership.

This has a direct bearing on the Indian situation.

Britain was the first country to experience the industrial revolution. Many of her factories are modern and efficient. The coal and steel and iron industries, however, are among the most obsolete because they are among the oldest. The textile industry is also very old.

Yet the Labour Government begins with the nationalization of coal, iron and steel. Why? Nineteenth century British imperialism was based on the export of consumers goods, notably textiles, and of credits, shipping facilities, and other services.

Today, India needs fewer British textiles and wants fewer British textiles. India likewise will require little if any British credit. India has become the creditor of England.

This means that the economic base has dropped out of nineteenth century British imperialism. Ernest Bevin said at a secret session of the recent Big Four Paris Conference,

"Nineteenth century British imperialism is dead."

The British Labour leadership is therefore not so much interested in modernizing the textile industry. The undeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe are hungry and poorly housed, clothed and shod. But they know that the fundamental solution of this problem is in their own domestic industrialization, not in buying endlessly from more advanced nations.

## Modern Basis

To cope with the world's yearning for the means of industrialization, England must now concentrate on the production of machine tools, of railway equipment, of electrical appliances and of all manner of factory lathes. England is now in the process of

the "Open Door" rather than the closed-door nineteenth century imperialism. Just keep the door open, the American exporters say, and we will and can compete with the best of them.

## Britains Recognition

America advocates an end of British imperialism in India because it wants an end of England's closed-door, anti-industrialization policy in India. One of the purposes of the granting of the American loan to Great Britain—if approved—is to widen the American door into India. Hence Lord Beaverbrook's opposition to the loan.

The colonies are finished with being the dumping grounds for the consumer goods of western nations. They will manufacture their own. They ask for the machine tools with

developments feel that the British Labour Government is sincere. We all know there is no such thing as a "government." Every government consists of many persons subject to varied pulls and pressures. The past lives on while the future is being born. England's course will not be straight ahead. Numerous influences wish to retard or deflect that country's progress. But the general direction is clear.

America's relations with Britain shape the policy towards India. So does Russia's relations with Britain. Even the blind and stupid no longer deny that Russia and England are engaged in a fierce though bloodless struggle for supremacy. The old battle between the bear and the lion has been resumed.

No war is imminent. Neither side can, or wants to, shoot. But the antagonism is intense nonetheless. Ernest Bevin said in the House of Commons on May 24th, "It is not a popular thing now in international affairs to maintain troops on other peoples soil. It is becoming out of fashion." This was Bevin's reply to Churchill in a debate on Egypt. "The easiest decision to take," Bevin asserted, "is to use force as against relying on morality."

## Three Reasons

"Morality" is a fancy word which can be employed to veil more material interests. Force is no longer as effective as it has been, and England has less of it. Morality on the other hand has less of it. Morality on the other hand is plentiful if you cultivate it. If England does not employ it Russia will.

In some regions actually, and in some regions potentially, England and Russia are competing for the good will of Asiatic peoples. I sense that the British know they cannot gain India's good will by the old system of occupation and domination.

Thus, three circumstances explain Britain's action in India: The first is the mood and condition of India. The second is the new Anglo-American relationship. The third is the new Anglo-Russian relationship. All three would induce the Labour Government to offer India the path to independence.

## By Louis Fischer

Three reasons, according to the author, have dictated the British offer to India: "The first is the mood and condition of India. The second is the new Anglo-American relationship. The third is the new Anglo-Russian relationship. All three would induce the Labour Government to offer India the path of independence"

renewing her industrial life by rebuilding it on a modern base. The capitalists were unable or unwilling to do this. That is why the labour government is doing it. That is why the British people preferred Attlee to Churchill. Winston Churchill would not have nationalized industries any more than he would liquidate the empire. The two go together.

A modernized Britain will not depend for its economic life on the physical possession of foreign territories. America has a foreign market and is seeking more foreign markets. But it has no desire to own the big countries where it hopes to sell because its commodities have qualities which make them desirable to all. That is the reason for America's traditional policy of

which to do this. America is ready to supply them. England is re-converting in order to be in a position to compete with America in supplying them. Hence the British Labour Government's programme of industrial nationalization. If England remained the old, industrially backward England of obsolete imperialism it would lose its colonial markets even if it held them by force.

The British Cabinet Mission's plan simply signalizes England's recognition of the fact that the colonies have grown up, that America is the first military and economic nation of the world, and that England has slipped down the economic ladder and must try to climb up again.

## Anglo-Russian Rivalry

Outside observers who see these

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Wanted used stamps specially Victory in large numbers. Quote quantity and selling rates to S. N. Goyal 21, Lumsden Square New Delhi. (2287)

Cashew 'Kernels', American Quality, different grades, apply, B. P. Menezes, Crescent House, 19, Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (2330)

## BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, June 15. The produce market was quietly steady to-day with slightly improved buying in linseed.

Groundnuts were neglected and there was very small business. Groundnuts quality were quoted at Rs. 27 and Latur Bold were placed at Rs. 17, groundnut oil mill delivery was placed at Rs. 17.

Castor seeds were inclined to be quiet and stood at Rs. 24/10 with no business.

Reports of ban on exports of linseed from C.P. induced some buying and July delivery after opening at Rs. 26/6 firmed up at Rs. 26/10. Ready linseed was quoted at Rs. 26/5.

### CALCUTTA MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 15. Cocoanuts Raw 155; Dry 195, Coconut Oil 575; Copra Office 382/8; Dill, pasand 405; Madrasnotam 475; Good-goda 450; Pepper Wynaad 495; Country 490; Dry Ginger Charnad 360; Ernad 350; Coffee Robusta 85.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. NEW YORK, June 13. (U.P.A.): There were only bare offerings on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth market today.

No activity is expected until the status of the O.P.A. is determined.

There were unconfirmed reports that the set-asides for export, may be reduced to 140,000,000 yards compared to the 160,000,000 yards made available during the current quarter.

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## News From The Market

### SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, June 15. The Stock Exchange remained closed to-day, it being Saturday. In private Tata Steel Deferred was quoted at Rs. 3120 and the general feeling was better influenced by good Calcutta advices.

The Securities were steady. 3 1/2 per cent Paper changed hands at Rs. 104/3 and 1970-75 at Rs. 104/4. 1966-68 loan stood at Rs. 104/1. 1959-61 had buyers at Rs. 103/12.

### INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 15. Tata Ordinary 558; Tata Deferred 3120; Indian Iron 60; Steel Corp. of Bengal 53/8; Bombay Dyeing 2585; Central India 466/14; Century 1100; Gokak 395; Kohinoor 951/4. Simplex 440; Andhra Valley 1952/8; Tata Hydro 230; Tata Power 2107/8; Associated Cement 260/8; Belapur 331/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 735.

### GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 15. The Board of the Bullion Exchange has in consultation decided to allow forward trading in gold and silver from to-day and this afternoon regular trading will commence.

In the mean time ready silver opened at Rs. 175/8 and steadied at Rs. 176, gold was quoted at Rs. 106 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 68/12. There was restricted business and most of the traders were inclined to take increased interest in forward business. Stock of gold and silver in the local market are very small and will not be able to protect forward contracts hence it is advisable to be cautious.

Forward trading in gold and silver will commence on Monday at 10-30 a.m.

Final quotations were as under:—  
Ready Silver ..... Rs. as. p.  
Ready Gold ..... 175 12 0  
Sovereigns ..... 106 0 0  
Sovereigns ..... 68 12 0

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 15. The local cotton market is moving within a narrow range without any definite price tendency. The Government has stopped exports of raw cotton and some strikes in mills are discouraging buyers. The statistical position of cotton is very strong and shorts are often seen covering unprotected sales.

The ban on exports of raw cotton is doing serious damage to cotton growers and the cotton trade. China and Japan used to be best buyers of Indian cotton and we are losing very important buyers. The Government intends to keep low price of Indian cotton at the cost of cotton growers and the present cost of production is so high that it leaves no margin of profit to cotton growers.

The cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 442 for July delivery and under scattered buying the market improved at Rs. 443. At this level there was renewed long liquidation and July declined at Rs. 440/12 and steadied at Rs. 441/4.

The market was quiet with a restricted business and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—  
I.C.C. July ..... 441 4 0  
I.C.C. September ..... 452 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY  
Indian Cotton July Contract is 1169 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES  
BOMBAY, July 14.  
High Low Close  
I.C.C. July ..... 445/8 442/8 443  
I.C.C. Sept. ..... 456 452/12 453  
Karachi July ..... 47/1/3 46/14/6 46/15

### COTTON ROOM RATES.

BOMBAY, June 14.  
Jarilla Extra Spr-fine 445, Sup. 440, Fine 435, F. Good 430.  
Broach Vijal B. D. 8 Extra Spr-fine 535, Sup. 530, Fine 525, F. Good 520.  
Surti Extra Spr-fine 595, Sup. 590, Fine 585, F. Good 580.  
4 F. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 500, Sup. 495, Fine 490, F. Good 485.  
L.S.S. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 560, Sup. 555, Fine 550, F. Good 545.  
289 F. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 630, Sup. 625, Fine 620, F. Good 615.  
Saw-Gd 4 F. Extra Spr-fine 530, Sup. 525, Fine 520, F. Good 515.  
Saw-Gd L.S.S. Extra Spr-fine 595, Sup. 590, Fine 585, F. Good 580.  
Saw-Gd 289 F. Extra Spr-fine 680, Sup. 675, Fine 670, F. Good 665.  
M.G. 4 F. Sid/American Extra Spr-fine 500, Sup. 495, Fine 490, F. Good 485.  
M.G. L.S.S. Extra Spr-fine 560, Sup. 555, Fine 550, F. Good 545.  
Saw-Gd 289 F. Sid/American Extra Spr-fine 595, Sup. 590, Fine 585, F. Good 580.  
Saw-Gd N. T. Sid/American Extra Spr-fine 595, Sup. 590, Fine 585, F. Good 580.  
Saw-Gd 4 F. Sid/American Extra Spr-fine 530, Sup. 525, Fine 520, F. Good 515.  
Western Extra Spr-fine 505, Sup. 500, Fine 495, F. Good 490.

### RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

NEW YORK, June 14. Prices surged forward to the highest since the 1923/24 season in anticipation that the price control programme would be drastically curtailed, including elimination of the threat of raw cotton ceiling and removal of the high Government margin requirements, states, N. Y. Weekly reviews. Technical considerations and President Truman's reiteration on the need for the continuance of price and stabilisation controls momentarily checked the upturn but reconsideration of current inflationary forces resulted in a more vigorous demand.

The growing tightness of the supply situation and the steadily rising textile production are attracting greater attention with indications that the the July 1st carryover will be the smallest in a decade while the high New York Cotton Exchange Service domestic May consumption estimate—875,000 Bales—is completely surprising to traders in view of the coal and transportation hold-ups during that period.

Prospects of heavy weevil damage were indicated by reports of entomologists in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi who reported that a large number of weevils were present in many sections of those states. Spot market activity at full ports brightened, presumably reflecting the recent 20 million dollars export import bank credit to Czechoslovakia to cover purchases of 130,000 Bales. Meanwhile Yugoslavia is reportedly seeking a loan for cotton purchases when the present relief shipments to that country are completed.

NEW YORK COTTON  
NEW YORK, June 14.  
July ..... 29.06—18  
July Highest ..... 29.33—09  
July Lowest ..... 29.06—13  
October ..... 29.20—26  
December ..... 29.37—23  
January ..... 29.43—22  
March ..... 29.41—23  
May ..... 29.37—24  
July ..... 29.24—24  
Middling Spot ..... 29.87—17  
NEW ORLEANS COTTON  
July ..... 29.05—11  
October ..... 29.20—19  
December ..... 29.36—22  
March ..... 29.40—22  
May ..... 29.36—23  
Middling Spot ..... 29.00—15  
NEW YORK COTTON  
NOON CALL  
July ..... 29.18  
October ..... 29.39  
December ..... 29.53

### MADRAS SHARE BAZAR.

MADRAS, June 14. Government Securities firmed up to-day with 3-1/2 per cent Paper quoting Rs. 104/3. Bank Shares were dull, sellers predominating. Amongst plantings Tea Shares were firm, Peermades quoting Rs. 63. Kalpettas and High Produce improved. Textiles were generally dull, Mysore Shares were generally firmer buyers predominating. The market closed steady.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 32/14 Do. 81/6, India Sugar 23/3, Mysore Sugar 76, Travancore 21/12.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar 21/10, Chembra Peaks 12/2, High Produce 39, Kalpettas 36/4, Ouchterloney 13/12, Pullangodes 3/7, Thirumbadi 4/6-1/2, Valikundam 23/2, Vellitam 34/8, Woodlands 11.

TEXTILES: B. and C. Ord. 552/8, Cambodia 40/12, Coimbatore Spg. 225, Coimbatore Mlguan 235, Dhanalaxmi 425, Mettur 353, Vasantha 401.

MISCELLANEOUS: Hind Trust 19/12, Ind. St. Roll 14/4, Mysore Chem. and Fert 23/6, Mettur Chem. 16/2, Do. Defd 4/8, Singareni 17/8, Spencer 17/14, A. P.

### RANJIT'S Historical Hit

Rajputani

13th WEEK at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10; Sunday Matinee 1-15

Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30



# British Award On Interim Govt.

## MISSION TO ISSUE STATEMENT TO-DAY

### Sequel To Lack Of Agreement Between League And Congress

NEW DELHI, June 15. (A.P.I.): In the absence of an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League, regarding the composition of the Provisional National Government, the Cabinet Mission which has been in touch with Prime Minister Attlee and the British Cabinet since last night are expected to give its decision in regard to the short-term arrangement—Interim Provisional Government—in the same manner as they did regarding the long-term settlement. A statement by the Cabinet Mission with the approval of His Majesty's Government will be made at 4 p.m. tomorrow (Sunday), writes the political correspondent of the Associated Press of India.

#### LETTERS ON "NEXT STEP"

In a communication addressed to the Congress President to-day, acknowledging his letter of last night, the Viceroy is reported to have stated that in the absence of an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League, the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy were left with no choice but to give a decision of their own so that the proposals contained in the White Paper issued by His Majesty's Government may be implemented. A similar letter is reported to have been sent to the President of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah also.

#### VICEROY'S PROPOSAL

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, received a second communication from Lord Wavell at 6 p.m., while the Working Committee was in session. This letter, it is believed, contained a detailed reply to the points raised in the Congress President's letter of last night.

It is stated that the Viceroy contends in his reply to the Congress President that the last proposal which he communicated to the Congress, namely, a Cabinet of thirteen in the proportion of six Congress, five League, one Indian Christian and one Sikh, was not based on parity, inasmuch as it envisaged more seats being allotted to the Congress than to the Muslim League.

#### CONGRESS REPLY

The Congress Working Committee which held one of its longest sessions to-day lasting seven hours, considered this letter for over two and half hours and finally authorised the Congress President to send a reply to the Viceroy reiterating its former stand that the proposal referred to by the Viceroy was based on parity, though not parity between the Congress and the League, but between caste Hindus and Muslims, and, therefore, the Congress cannot accept it.

#### BENGAL EUROPEANS

The Congress Working Committee also considered the resolution passed by the European Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly stating that the European members of the Bengal Assembly did not wish to set up any candidates for the Constituent Assembly and that they would exercise their right of vote only in accordance with the agreed wishes of the two major political parties.

The Committee is reported to have regarded this resolution as an improvement in the attitude adopted by the Bengal Europeans, though in its opinion it did not go far enough. For instance it was pointed out at the Committee's meeting that the European members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly had not voluntarily given up their right of vote, as they ought to have done but the resolution they had passed showed that the pressure brought to bear upon them had borne fruits.

#### THE "NEXT STEP"

There was no contact between political leaders and the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission to-day, though there were a number of informal talks through private intermediaries.

The Cabinet Ministers and the Viceroy held two long conferences to-day one in the morning and the second after lunch to decide on the

## CABINET MISSION'S WAY OUT

NEW DELHI, June 15: The "United Press of India" understands that the award which the Cabinet Mission is expected to issue to-morrow afternoon will propose an Interim Provisional Government of 14 Members consisting of 5 Congress, 5 Muslim League, 2 Minority communities to be nominated by the Congress and 2 to be included with the approval of the Congress, the Muslim League and the Viceroy.

"next step" to be taken. At the end of this prolonged conference, it was announced from Cabinet Mission quarters that the Cabinet Mission would make a statement at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

#### POSITION UNCHANGED

The position was described to-night by a Congress spokesman to be the same as it was last night. The same spokesman declared that all hopes of an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League had now vanished.

Political circles are now awaiting the Cabinet Mission's statement containing their announcement as to how the deadlock in regard to the composition of the Provisional Interim Government is to be resolved.

Congress sources indicated to-night that the Cabinet Mission will not return to England without setting up the necessary machinery for transfer of power from British to Indian hands.

#### SIKH DEPUTATION

A Sikh deputation led by Col. Naranjan Singh Gill who has been appointed Dictator of the Council of Action of the Sikhs "to resist the imposition of compulsory grouping" waited on Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee this afternoon and explained to them the determination of the Sikhs to oppose the Mission's proposals at all costs. The deputationists told the Working Committee that they were one with the Congress in their opposition to compulsory grouping.

#### LEAGUE EXECUTIVE

The Muslim League Working Committee held a brief session for 45 minutes, Mr. Jinnah presiding. It is believed that the Viceroy's letter announcing that in the absence of an agreement on the composition of the Provisional Government, the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy would make a statement to-morrow was considered. The Committee adjourned to meet at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

#### MAHASABHA OPPOSES PROPOSALS

NEW DELHI, June 15 (A.P.I.): The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha today discussed for over three hours the main resolution on the Cabinet Mission's proposals. Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee presided. About 125 members from different provinces attended the session.

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and seconded by Mr. L. B. Bhopalkar, Working President of the Mahasabha, notes that "the fundamental principle of the Hindu Mahasabha viz. the unity and integrity of India, has been accepted in theory by the Cabinet Mission by their proposal for the formation of one Indian Union and by their rejection of Pakistan" but regrets that "the apprehension of the communal domination of the Muslims has been exaggerated although the apprehension of the mi-

## Congress Sympathy For Indian Civil Resisters In S. Africa

### Working Committee Hope Struggle Will Be Carried To End Without Yielding

NEW DELHI, June 15. (A.P.I.): A resolution assuring the Indian Civil resisters in South Africa full sympathy in their struggle was passed to-day by the Congress Working Committee.

The resolution says: "The Congress Working Committee note with satisfaction not unmixed with concern that Indians in South Africa have started the campaign of civil disobedience as a protest against the recently passed legislation by the South African Union Parliament imposing disabilities upon them."

"The Congress Working Committee are of opinion that the campaign carries in it the seeds of success in so far as the honour of Indians is concerned as distinguished from the loss of material prospects."

"The Committee expect that hav-

ing begun the struggle the resisters will carry it to an end without yielding. The committee assure the resisters of full sympathy in their brave struggle and hope that those who are not themselves resisters will not on any account succumb to the temptations contained in the legislation itself and such small concessions that may be held out by the Union Government."

"The inferior status assigned to the Indians by the act can be wiped out only by its complete abrogation."

"The committee hope and expect that while the Government of India remains in the British power, His Excellency the Viceroy will see to using his influence openly on behalf of the brave resisters and thus secure for them the sympathy of the world in the noble struggle for the rights of man."

## 200,000 Seamen Strike

### Millions Of Tons Of Cargo Held Up

NEW YORK, JUNE 15. (REUTER): MILLIONS OF TONS OF VITAL CARGO WERE HELD UP IN AMERICAN PORTS TO-DAY WHEN NEARLY 200,000 SEAMEN AND DOCKERS WENT ON STRIKE.

In Baltimore, Maryland, some 75 ships operating under the auspices of the War Shipping Administration were affected by walkout but were expected to be ready to sail to-night.

There was a heated discussion one section being in favour of the resolution and the other holding that there was no meaning in the Mahasabha either accepting or rejecting the proposals since it was out of the negotiations. The latter thought that the Mahasabha should content itself with making certain demands for modification of the vital defects in the proposals and mobilising public opinion against these features with a view to preparing the country ultimately for such steps as might be decided upon for removing the "menace of Pakistan, which is inherent in the proposals."

The All-India Committee will meet again at 4-30 p.m. tomorrow.

## 'C. R.' PARTICIPATES IN DISCUSSIONS

NEW DELHI, June 15 (A. P. I.): The Congress Working Committee held an unusually long meeting to-day. The committee did not adjourn at prayer time but continued its session, Mahatma joining it after the evening prayer.

After the conclusion of the Congress Working Committee the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, told the Associated Press of India that he had received a communication from the Viceroy to which the Working Committee had authorised him to send a reply which had just been despatched.

The Working Committee adjourned at a quarter to nine.

To-day's was the longest session of the Delhi series of meetings. The Committee sat at a stretch from 2 p.m. up to about 9 p.m., for about seven hours.

The General Secretary, Acharya Kripalani, said that no resolution would be released to the press.

Considering the non-stop discussion the Committee had for about seven hours to-day it is believed the Committee was discussing some important proposition.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari attended the meeting by special invitation and was present throughout the meeting.

Mr. Rajagopalachari had a second meeting with the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet Mission last night.

## WOMEN TOO PARTICIPATE

### Break Immigration Laws In South Africa

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, June 15.

The Natal and Transvaal Indians led by provincial Indian Congresses opened the passive resistance campaign against the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill on the 13th instant. The day of hartal was observed and all shops and businesses remained closed both in Natal and Transvaal. Children did not attend schools. A mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress in Durban attended by 15,000 Indians. After the meeting all marched to an area three miles away and pitched tents in the restricted area where twenty passive resisters defied the Asiatic Land Tenure Law. The police so far have not taken action. The twenty resisters led by Dr. Naicker include six women amongst whom are two girl students. Others are mostly factory workers. One woman is 60 years old. Three are veterans of Mahatma Gandhi's passive resistance campaign in 1913. Six Indian women from Transvaal arrived in Natal by train without immigration permits. The police have not taken action against them. They are included in the twenty resisters occupying prohibited ground.

#### STOP PRESS

#### U. S. LOAN TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, June 15 (Reuter):—On the eve of his departure for the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Paris meeting the United States Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, dispatched a new Note to the Soviet Union renewing the United States invitation to enter negotiations for the 1,000,000,000 dollar loan, it was learned at the State Department to-day.

In the new Note—the third of such communications—Mr. Byrnes is understood to have asked that the loan parley between Russians and Americans should include discussions aimed at arriving at final settlement of the lend-lease and reverse lend-lease accounts.

#### SEAMEN TO END STRIKE

NEW YORK, June 15 (Reuter):—Maritime strikers in New York voted to end the strike ratifying the settlement reached by Union leaders overnight.

#### "BIG FOUR" AGENDA

PARIS, June 15 (Reuter): The Big Four Foreign Ministers today agreed on the four-point agenda which includes Austria and Germany for their resumed session in Paris.

Adopted at today's first meeting in Luxembourg palace the agenda is as follows: Firstly, the five Peace Treaties—with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland in that order; secondly, Germany; thirdly, the Austrian question, including discussion of the United States draft treaty submitted at the previous session; fourthly, at M. Molotov's suggestion it was agreed to add discussion of political developments in Italy.

#### LATEST COMMERCIAL

##### NEW YORK COTTON.

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| NEW YORK, June 15. |       |
| Previous Closing   | 29.06 |
| To-day's Opening   | 29.14 |
| Difference         | +8    |
| To-day's Closing   | 29.14 |
| Difference         | +8    |



GURUSWAMI SAYS:

## 'S. R. F. Committee Has Fallen Into Ry. Member's Trap'

**Hopes Viceroy Will Intervene To Uphold Workers' Right For Adjudication**

NEW DELHI, JUNE 15. (A.P.I.): THE CHARGE THAT THE STANDING RAILWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE HAD FALLEN INTO THE TRAP OF THE RAILWAY MEMBER AND THAT HE COULD NOT HAVE HAD BETTER ADVOCATED THAN THESE GENTLEMEN, WAS MADE BY MR. S. GURUSWAMI, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION, ADDRESSING A JOINT MEETING OF N.W.R., B.B. & C.I. & G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKERS, TO-DAY.

The Committee, Mr. Guruswami said, had chosen to misunderstand the railwaymen's demands by characterising them as being in excess of what was necessary to neutralise the effect of the rise in the cost of living. They had chosen to forget that adequate dearness allowance was not the only issue, but also the liquidation of the adverse scales of pay introduced after 1931.

The railwaymen had patiently struggled all these years in vain to secure living wages. The Committee had shown greater consideration for other employers.

Mr. Guruswami added that the Committee's recommendations if accepted would meet fully one of the four demands of the Federation, but would hold no prospect for the future without drastic changes in the present financial policy.

The forthcoming general council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation would review the situation and Mr. Guruswami said that he hoped that the Viceroy would intervene in time to uphold the right of workers for an impartial adjudication.

### VOTE FOR STRIKE

CALCUTTA, June 15. (A.P.I.): The President of the Indian Staff Association of the Imperial Bank of India, Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, announced to-day at a meeting that 60 branches in the Bengal Circle had voted for a strike, according to ballot papers received till this morning.

He added that ballot papers from other branches were still in transit. It was also stated at the meeting that the Association had appealed for adjudication on its demands.

### N.W. RLY. AUTHORITIES' NOTE

KARACHI, June 15. (A.P.I.): The threatened railway strike is the subject of a lengthy press note issued by the N.W. Railway authorities at Karachi explaining what the Railway administration is doing to "keep the wheels rolling in Sind".

Not until after the strike commences will it be possible to say to what extent train services can be maintained. Every effort will be made to maintain as many trains as possible.

Enumerating the twelve demands made by the Federation of Railwaymen the note says: "It is quite impossible for the Railway Board to accept these demands without increasing rates and fares."

It is true that the railways made large profits but under 1943 convention railways are bound to pay a substantial proportion into the Central Revenues. The Central Fund in return grants large sums to the provinces for nation building activities.

### SIND STATIONMASTERS NOT TO JOIN STRIKE

KARACHI, June 14 (A.P.I.): The Strike Committee of the local Railwaymen's Union has issued instructions that Railway staff working at the Railway hospital and grain shops should not join the strike on June 27.

It is stated that about 10,000 employees such as shed staff, drivers, firemen, traffic inferior staff and about 3,000 clerical staff will join the strike. There are about 100 railway stations in Sind and no stationmaster will join the strike. Old hands in higher grades will also not join the strike.

Mr. T. G. R. Eagan, Div. Superintendent, N. W. R. at Karachi, to-day, left for Lahore to discuss with the Senior Officers, the general situation in regard to the threatened strike of railwaymen on June 27.

## DO NOT DISLOCATE PUBLIC TRANSPORT

**Aiyengar's Reply To Guruswami's Charges**

NEW DELHI, June 15. (A.P.A.): An appeal to the Railwaymen's Federation "not to embark upon a destructive programme of dislocation of public transport and thereby cause immense hardship", was made to-day by Mr. Anantasayanam Aiyengar, M.L.A. (Central) and Member of the Railway Standing Finance Committee and of the Sub-Committee

empowered to draft recommendations on behalf of the Committee.

In an interview to the "Associated Press of America", Mr. Aiyengar uttered a warning that "if the Bengal famine is repeated in the Madras province, to which Mr. Guruswami himself belongs, and owing to the strike, movement of even essential foodgrains is disturbed, the blame will be on his (Guruswami's) men alone".

Mr. Aiyengar felt that the Standing Finance Committee had gone very far to meet demands of the Federation, in fact "to a greater extent than what the Federation demanded".

Answering Mr. Guruswami's charge that the Committee was transgressing its limits in dealing with retrenchment, Mr. Aiyengar said: "It is within our competence to go into this question and suggest ways and means of re-absorption to the Railway Board. It is surprising now that Mr. Guruswami raises a technical objection since this question was thoroughly discussed in the presence of Mr. Guruswami himself".

"If in spite of these concessions", Mr. Aiyengar declared, "Mr. Guruswami alleges provocation, I am constrained to say that the provocation is all on the other side. They cannot shirk their responsibility by merely attempting to shift the blame to the Committee. Evidently, appetite grows by what it feeds on".

Mr. Guruswami is the General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation.

## RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS ARE JUST, SAYS GIRI

GUNTUR, June 15. (A.P.I.): "The demands of the railway workers, I feel, are just and fair. It is the duty of the Railway Board or the Central Government to concede their demands", observed Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, Government of Madras, in a reply to a memorandum presented to him to-day by Mr. P. V. Krishna Chowdhry, President, Guntur District Board.

The Minister added: "The better way even now is to refer all their demands to arbitration without any reservation. I hope the Government will unconditionally agree to this and avert the impending strike".

## Mahatab's Appeal To Railwaymen

CUTTACK, June 14 (A.P.I.): Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, Premier of Orissa, in a statement to the 'Associated Press of India' to-day says that the threatened railway strike should be averted and efforts for this should be made from all sides.

He expresses his full agreement with Mr. V. V. Giri, the Madras Minister, on all points of his statement

## Paramountcy Must Be Passed On To Indian Union

**Sir Alladi Says In Any Other Set-Up States Will Sink To Post-Moghul Condition**

MADRAS, June 15 (A.P.I.): Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, former Advocate-General, Madras, in a Press statement on "Indian States during the period of Interim Government and under the new constitution," says there is a great deal to be said in favour of the forcible plea put forward by Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyer, former Dewan of Kashmir, that in the Interim period the newly-constituted Executive Council should function as advisers to the Crown Representative in regard to the discharge of his function 'vis-a-vis' the States.

Sir Alladi adds the declaration of the Cabinet Delegation on the cessation of paramountcy on the formation of Indian Union, not merely in regard to such of the states as join the union, but in regard to other states as being incidental to the recognition of Indian independence without the same being vested in another body or sovereign authority raises questions of great complexity. Sir Alladi says: "The Cabinet Delegation has made a statement that the withdrawal of paramountcy will not result in a transfer of it to the Indian Union. This view is questionable in the light of the claim made by the British Crown on several occasions that in part at least the rights of paramountcy are traceable to their being successors of the Moghul Emperor besides, if the In-

dian Union is to be in any sense the successor to British sovereignty in India the result of the recognition of India's right to independence there is no reason why on the principle of state succession, a principle which has been recognised by the Permanent Court of International Justice in several cases, that the Union authorities should not exercise the rights of paramountcy in regard to the non-acceding states. Paramountcy is, though undefined, the result of rights accrued through treaty, usage and sufferance. If so, what is the constitutional impediment to those rights passing on to the Indian Union? Any other conclusion would lead to inextricable confusion in Indian polity and a reverter to a state worse than the position occupied by the different states in India after the fall of the Moghul Empire.

"These and other questions will have to be approached not from a legalistic stand point, but from the view point of the larger interests of India as a whole, the fruition of the long cherished aspirations of the Indian people and the fulfilment of England's mission to India according to her best minds if all the 600 states are brought into the Union scheme the problems arising may be capable of easy solution and adjustments."

## Sir Fazli Hussain

Mr. P. D. Master, Hon. General Secretary, East African Indian National Congress, writes:—

Reference to my letter dated the 6th inst., appearing on page 4 of the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 12th inst., certain words have been inadvertently omitted and this changes the whole meaning of what it was intended to convey. In second paragraph of the letter the sentence beginning with "In fact" should read: "In fact the Indian community would have been torn by communal strife much to the delight of our white enemies."

What I meant was and I think it is clear from my letter that had it not been for Sir Fazli-i-Husain the Indian community would have been torn by internal factions.

## CAPE TOWN, June 14. (Reuter):

The report of a select committee appointed to examine allegations that Doctor D. F. Malan, leader of the nationalist party had been in touch with a Nazi woman, agent during the war was presented to Parliament to-day. It is expected that the report, the contents of which are not yet known, will be debated next week after it has been printed.

on the subject, recently, Mr. Mahatab appeals to the Railway workers to consider whether it would not be better if they postponed any action now. He also appeals to the Government of India to see if the scope of arbitration can be extended to the satisfaction of the workers.

## Tabriz Parliament

**Becomes Assembly**

TEHERAN, June 15. (Reuter). The National Parliament of Azerbaijan, the north Persian province adjoining Soviet Russia, to-day became a provincial council under the agreement making Azerbaijan an integral part of Persia.

M. Jafar Pishevari, Azerbaijan democratic "Premier", who has asked to be relieved of the "heavy responsibility of Government" in order to concentrate on the work of the Democratic Party, will speak on the agreement at a mass meeting in Tabriz to-morrow.

## 32,000 INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON STRIKE

**Demand Full Franchise And Citizenship Right**

COLOMBO, June 15. (Reuter): The strike of Indian estate labourers in the Kelani Valley entered its fourth day to-day when, according to figures reaching the Ceylon Indian Congress, the number now on strike totals 37,000, including 5,000 Sinhalese labourers who are said to have come out in sympathy with Indian labourers who are demanding constitutional recognition and full franchise and citizenship right.

According to Mr. G. R. Motha, Secretary of the Congress, the strike will ultimately involve about two lakhs of estate labourers.

The Ceylon Government is watching the situation carefully.



The Saluting Base in Mall. Watching the March Past, left to right: Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and Field-Marshal Smuts. (Reuter Photo)



## CITY AND SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 2, 2002.  
Muslim: Rajjab 15, 1365.  
Parsi: Deh 16, 1315.  
Sunrise: 6.1 a.m. Sunset: 7.17 p.m.  
High tide: 00.21, 13.26.  
Low tide: 06.25, 19.28.

## Today's Engagements

BENGAL CLUB: Social gathering at the Sorabji Palamkote Hall, Parsee Colony, Dadar, at 6.30 p.m., to-day, Sachin Deb Burman entertains with songs.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Brotherhood of Humanity," Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 6.15 p.m., to-day.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEANS: Celebration of the First Anniversary of the Children's Reading Room and the Headquarters of the Fellowship under the presidency of Shrimant Motiram Narayan Desai (Topiwala), at 4 p.m., to-day, in the Sir Ely Kadoorie School Hall, Mazgaon.

GUMASTA PARISHAD: Procession of the Boot Bazar Workers from the 6th Khetwadi Lane, at 4 p.m., to-day.

VILE PARLE LITERARY ASSOCIATION & GUJARATI JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION: Muslim poets of Surat will entertain with gazals, at 4 p.m., to-day, at Bhagini Samaj Hall.

NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY: Seventh Annual General Meeting, at 9 a.m., to-day in the premises of the Society's School, opposite Don Bosco High School, Matunga, G. I. P.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. M. S. Sundaresa Aiyar to talk on "Thirukkural," at Sangham premises, 3.30 p.m., to-day.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Under the auspices of the Bombay Committee a public meeting will be held at 6.30 p.m., to-day, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to offer citizens' support to the coming general strike of railwaymen. Mr. B. T. Ranadive will preside.

YOUTHS OWN UNION: "Free-Thought Symposium" at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall, at 6.15 p.m., to-day. Meeting open only to members and their friends.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

## BOMBAY-1

SUNDAY, June 16.  
244 m.—(1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. V S Shirkurkar (Sitar) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Mohammad Khan (Sitar) 8.45 Garbomandap (Garbi Geeto) 9.0 9.0 G. D. Mehendale: Abhangs 9.20 Fida Husain Khan 11.0 Chitrapat Sangeet 11.45 Ana Ana Janani (G) 12.15 p.m. Tarabai Shirodkar 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Haribhau Ghangrekar (Vocal) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 Zavar Husain (Dadra) 4.40 G. D. Mehendale (M) 5.0 Mohammad Khan (Sitar) 5.15 Gammat Jammal 5.45 Zahid Husain 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Mile Jule Gane 6.30 Bhaskar Rao 6.45 Azmat Khan: Thumri 7.0 "Virginia" (Play in Hindustani by Intiaz Ali Taj) 7.50 Fida Husain Khan 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Indians in Ceylon: Talk by J. Kantawala 8.45 The English Theatre 9.0 News (H) 9.15 News (E) 9.30 B.B.C. News 9.40 Folk-Songs of India 10.10 Philadelphia Orchestra (by Eugene Ormandy).

## NO WOOLLENS FOR CIVIL CONSUMPTION

BOMBAY, Saturday. "The war necessitated that the Government should take over charge of all the woollen mills in India, and for five consecutive years we have had nothing from these mills for civil consumption." Thus bitterly complained Mr. Sunderlal Dharamsi Dalal, President of the Association of the Government Recognised Indian Woollen Goods Distributors, addressing the conference of woollen goods distributors in India.

Mr. Dalal said that the wool cloth had not been available since last so many years and as such the country was hungry for woollen supplies. For the first year of the control order, any and every variety which the mills produced was sold away. "This requires a careful study and more consideration and wisdom in the distribution which, let me tell you, is lacking in the authorities," he added. Mr. Dalal further informed that some mills were drafting a scheme of a federation of woollen manufacturers. But he did not know any details of this scheme or how it would affect the dealers; however, he asked the dealers to study the progress that this new federation of manufacturers was making and to approach the same for their due rights. In conclusion, Mr. Dalal expressed his desire to see that all the Indian woollen goods distributors had a say in the future working of the industry.

## Indian Cloth For Burma

RANGOON, June 15. (A.P.I.): The Burma Government has ordered 88 million yards of cloth—53 million from the U. K. and 35 million from India—to relieve the acute shortage of textiles in the country. "This will allow an individual about six yards of cloth."

## Gur Rationed In Bombay

## One Pound Per Adult Per Month Allotted

Gur will be available against ration cards and ration permits in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District from about the end of next week. The exact date will be announced in due course. On account of the general shortage of gur in Bombay Province it would not be possible to give more than 1 lb. of gur per adult per month. The quantity admissible against foodgrains and sugar units on ration cards and ration permits will be as below:

- (1) on each foodgrains unit on a ration card—8 ozs. per mensem.
- (2) on each foodgrains unit on a ration permit—3 ozs. per mensem.
- (3) on each sugar unit on a sugar permit 2 ozs. per mensem.

Establishments will get gur both against their foodgrains permits and sugar permits. Those establishments which at present do not possess either foodgrains permits or sugar permits but require gur for their business should apply to the Controller of Rationing, Royal Institute of Science Building (East Wing), Fort, giving full particulars about the name and address of the establishment, the nature of the business and the normal requirements. For the remaining period of June, 1946, the quantity of gur admissible will be equivalent to half the quantity per month calculated at the rates given above.

From Monday, June 17, hours of sale of Gur and Gram dal through the Government Grain Shops will be as follows:

City—2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on all week days except Saturdays.  
3 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Saturdays.  
Suburbs—2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on all week days including Saturdays.

## RACKETEERING IN RADIO VALVES

## Police Make Sensational Raid In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: A sensational raid was made last night by the Bombay C.I.D. Police when four persons including a minor boy were arrested on a charge of selling U. S. Army radio valves at Tadvadi.

Having been informed that some businessmen were dealing in American radio valves belonging to the U. S. Army on a wide scale, the C.I.D. Police Officer, in the guise of a business man, and dealer in radio valves entered into negotiation with the racketeers.

Unaware of the trap, the merchant, Accurio Dennis, is alleged, offered to sell 800 valves at Rs. 3/- per valve. The disguised officer agreeing on the price, asked the same to be packed up in four trunks.

Ignatius Fernandes, Louis Baptista and a minor boy, it is alleged, undertook to supply them as desired under the instructions from Accurio Dennis.

As they were being packed the disguised police officer entered the shop with his men and in the course of a search unearthed about a thousand radio valves and put all the four accused under arrest.

They were put up before Mr. Rege Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, who ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 each, failing which, he ordered them to be remanded into the Police custody pending investigations.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 15. (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the Maximum and Minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June 1946 and departure from normal, recorded at 08.00 hours (I. S. T.), on 15th June, 1946.—

Ahmedabad 100 82 0 0 minus 0.8.  
Allahabad 103 86 0 0.2 minus 0.7.  
Bangalore 84 68 0 0 minus 1.9.  
Bhopal 94 74 0 2.8 plus 1.3.  
BOMBAY 83 76 1.0 13.8 plus 7.0.  
Calcutta 91 79 1.7 2.9 minus 2.5.  
Cherrapunji 68 64 7.8 67.0 plus 18.7.  
Cochin 85 73 0.9 12.8 minus 2.0.  
Colombo 86 77 0 2.5 minus 3.9.  
Cuttack 85 73 3.0 6.5 plus 2.9.  
Delhi 96 78 0 1.2 plus 0.6.  
Hyderabad (Dn) 86 73 2.8 plus 0.6.  
Indore 96 75 0.1 0.9 minus 0.1.  
Mahabaleshwar 66 62 0.5 nil.  
Karachi 92 84 0 0.1 0.  
Lahore 93 83 0 0.9 plus 0.7.  
Madras 93 80 0 0.9 minus 0.1.  
Mahabaleshwar 66 62 0.5 7.7 minus 4.9.  
Nagpur 89 74 0.1 6.7 plus 3.3.  
Pachmarhi 85 67 1.3 4.0 plus 2.3.  
Palghat 84 71 0.2 4.6 nil.  
Patna 93 80 0 1.3 minus 0.3.  
Peshawar 97 75 0 0 minus 0.2.  
Poona 86 75 1.0 0.3 minus 2.0.  
Quetta 93 70 0 0.2 plus 0.1.  
Shillong 71 64 2.0 15.6 plus 6.1.

## ON WITH THE SHOW!

## Views

## Minerva: 4th Week

SHADES OF "REBECCA"  
Minerva Movietone's SHAMA, re-sembles Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca" inasmuch as a dead woman exerts a sinister influence on the lives of her husband and his second wife.

Mehtab enacts the difficult role of the living wife who has to endure the moodiness of a spouse existing in a foolish enchantment—a part played by Wasti.

The story of "Shama" is from the pen of Hakim Ahmed Shuja. It contains the musical score of Ghulam Haider.

## Swastik: 13th Week

UNFAITHFUL ADAPTATION  
Rajkamal's DR. KOTNIS KI AMAR KAHANI, declared to be an adaptation of Ahmed Abbass's ".... And One Did Not Come Back", is not particularly faithful to the original; for, while the latter stressed the part played by politicians, such as Nehru, who inspired the Medical Mission sent, some years ago, to China, Shantaram, in his film, forgets to give the Congress its due for getting up the Mission, and concentrates solely on Dr. Kotnis and his romance with a Chinese girl.

The elderly Shantaram himself attempts to play the juvenile lead, while Jayashree is the Chinese half of the team. Dewan Sharar who wrote the dialogue for the photoplay enacts the minor role of Kaka Wong with considerable skill.

## Roxy: 5th Week

## FOR LABOUR!

The story of Filmis'an's MAZDOOR deals with the feud between millowners and their employees at "Hamrahi". It champions the cause of the workers whom their masters try

## News

## PROMISING TEAM

For India National Pictures' first-born, christened "Dak Bungalow," the music is to be composed by Nareish Chandra Bhattacharya of A.I.R. fame, and the lyrics by Madhok whose melodies have contributed most of all to the success of "Rattan."

In addition to the abovementioned pair, yet another name attracts attention—that of Sadiq director of "Rattan", who has been entrusted with the same task for "Dak Bungalow."

This new production unit seems to have an ambitious programme ahead. Let us wish it luck.

## WAITING FOR.....

Socialism has percolated deep into the entertainment world—thematically speaking, not practically of course! Even plutocratic film moghuls have started to flirt with Labour-versus-Capital stories, with one eye on the peasant-mad heroine, the other on the box-office.

Now comes the news that the Indian People's Theatre Association will stage, at the Bai Sunderbai Hall an adaptation of the American playwright, Clifford Odets's "Waiting For Lefty", from Friday 21 for four days only.

## A NEW DAWN

The Odets play is being produced under the baton of none other than my proletarian-loving friends—sorry, Comrade, Mukraj Anand

to exploit by trying to turn every beat of their sweat into a grain of gold! The usual thread of romance between a girl and a boy in opposing camps, runs through the picture.

Veera, Induma i, N. Zir Khan and K. N. Singh head the cast under the direction of Nitin Bose.

## ESTATE DUTY TO AUGMENT PROVINCIAL FINANCES

## India Govt. Proposes New Measure Which Will Help To Improve Existing Social Services

The Government of India has published a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in British India.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says: "The object of the Bill is to impose an estate duty on non-agricultural property to assist the Provinces in their post-war development by fortifying permanently their revenues and enabling them to improve 'inter alia' the existing social services."

## IMPORTANT PLANK

In spite of war-time taxation, enormous private fortunes have been made during the war, aggravating the great inequality which already existed. Apart from providing funds for the expansion of social services, there is manifest justification for the measure, which will be a first step in the process of reducing the great disparities of wealth, which is a prominent feature of Indian economy, and thereby moving towards a more equitable distribution of the national income.

"Death duties in one form or another constitute an important element in the scheme of taxation of most progressive countries. In 1924-25, the Taxation Enquiry Committee considered the question of introducing them in this country and recommended the imposition of an estate duty by Central legislation. Before, however, the recommendation could be acted upon, the entire Indian Constitution came under review, beginning with the appointment of the Statutory Commission in 1928, and ending with the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

## MODELLED ON U. K. ACTS

The draft Bill largely follows the lines of the Estate Duty Acts of the United Kingdom so far as the charging clauses are concerned. The Estate Duty will be charged according to the principal value of all property which passes on the death of any person, whether by the disposition of the deceased, or by a settlement made by others. The governing principle is that the title of the State to a share in the accumulated property of the deceased is an anterior title to that of the interest to be taken by those who are to share it.

"So far as the machinery of assessment is concerned, the Bill is an adaptation of the provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, dealing with

probate duties levied in the shape of court-fees.

## MATTERS LEFT OUT

"There are two matters which have been left out of the present Bill, namely, the distribution of the proceeds of the proposed duty amongst the Provinces and the rates of duty to be levied.

The intention is to distribute the proceeds of the duty (after deduction of the cost of collection) amongst the Provinces in furtherance of their post-war reconstruction plans. The exact basis of distribution is a question which will have to be considered in consultation with the Provinces concerned. When a decision is reached, the result will be embodied in a separate Central Act.

The rates at which the duty is to be levied will also be fixed from time to time by separate legislation. It is not possible to estimate even approximately the probable yield of the new duty as much will depend upon the rates in force for the time being."

## PUBLIC OPINION

Any person or public body in the Province of Bombay desiring to submit an opinion on the Bill to the Government of Bombay should forward a communication in this behalf to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, Secretariat, Bombay so as to reach him on or before the 20th July, 1946. Any communication sent direct to the Finance Department or any other Department of the Government of India will not receive attention.

## MALAYALAM DRAMA

## FOR LIBRARY FUND

Amateurs of the Bombay Kerala Samaj provided an evening's enjoyable entertainment on Saturday when they staged a humorous skit in Malayalam. The play is called "Vidhiye Vidhi"—"Oh, Fate"—and was staged in aid of the Samaj Library Fund. The actors deserve all encouragement for the histrionic talent they displayed. The play is full of tense movements and provided side-splitting laughter as well as tragic sequels which evoked sympathy.

## Dr. Sayud Hussain

Dr. Syud Hussain will arrive in Bombay by the B. & C. I. Frontier Mail, to-morrow (Monday).



## Sahai To Defend

NEW DELHI, June 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. Baldev Sahai, ex-Advocate General of Bihar, has been engaged to conduct Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's case in Srinagar (Kashmir). He will be helped by Mr. Avadhesh Narain Sinha, of Patna, Pandit Jialal Kilam and his colleagues, Pandit Mohankishan Tikku and Pandit Janakinath Zutshi of Srinagar. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Asaf Ali and Diwan Chamanlal also expect to be present in Srinagar at the time of the hearing of the case for consultation and advice. They expect to reach Srinagar on the 19th evening travelling by air from Delhi to Rampur and from there by car to Srinagar.

## FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA

BOMBAY, Saturday. Shawksha Beramji, a 50-year-old Parsi, employed as a clerk in the J. N. Petit Institute and Library, was fatally knocked down by a Victoria yesterday evening near London Hotel, Grant Road. Three of his friends who were with him at the time of the accident took him in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after, without regaining consciousness.

## Fatally Knocked Down By Train

One Vishnuo Ramchandra Bulbule was knocked down and killed by the Kathiawar Mail which arrived in Bombay on Friday, near the Vile Parle Station. The deceased received injuries on the head, hands and legs. The B.B. & C.I. Rly. police removed the body to the morgue where an inquest will be held.

## SPEEDING UP OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION

### U.S. Representatives To Go To Britain To Discuss Means

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuter): Six main points will form the agenda of Palestine talks in London between the British Government and Special United States' Representatives, who President Truman announced yesterday, will go to Britain to discuss the means of speeding immigration of 100,000 Jews.

The points are how the immigrant Jews should be selected, transported, housed and provided for, how their transfer should be financed and how any subsequent disorders should be dealt with.

The United States Representatives delegated by the President's newly-appointed Three-man Cabinet Committee on Palestine will present the United States' views on all outstanding questions including possible United States military and financial aid. President Truman said the United States were still urging the earliest possible entry of Jews into the Holy Land.

## 1 KILLED AND 40 INJURED

SINGAPORE, June 15, (Reuter): One person was killed and 40 injured in the dockside area of Singapore last night when a number of Indians attacked Moslem Indian shops.

The Police fired warning shots in dispersing the rioters. Thirty injured are in hospital suffering mainly from parang (sickle) cuts.

## Tory Grouse Against King!

(From Our Correspondent)

BOURNEMOUTH, June 13: Whether the British Cabinet Mission's proposals are accepted or rejected one matter becomes outstandingly clear. At Bournemouth the Labour Party Conference, the leading delegates are as enthusiastic in paying tribute to Lord Wavell as they are speaking in appreciative terms about the services rendered to the Cabinet by the three Cabinet Ministers at present in India.

One of the delegates who I know enjoys the confidence of the higher-ups in the ministerial circles, said to me "thank God we owe Wavell's presence in India at this crucial moment to His Majesty the King."

According to my informant Mr. Churchill as Premier submitted half a dozen names to the King, as successor to Lord Linlithgow. The King had a good look at the list and put down Lord Wavell's name on the top. The King preferred a non-party soldier-politician as India's Viceroy and Mr. Churchill responded to the King's wishes by inviting Lord Wavell to accept the Viceroyalty.

This explains why there's so much murmuring at the Carlton Club and other haunts of the Conservatives. They openly say he is helping the British Labour Government to liquidate the Empire.

## WOMAN'S BODY IN LOCKED ROOM

### Gruesome Find In House To Be Occupied By Greek King

LONDON, June 15 (A.P.A.) The body of a strikingly attractive housekeeper was found last night in a locked room of a house which neighbours said was soon to be occupied by King George of Greece.

The woman was Elizabeth MacIndoon, aged about 40.

Police said she had been shot in the neck and that the wound almost certainly was not self-inflicted.

The house is in Chester Square, Westminster, part of the fashionable Belgrave neighbourhood in which many titled persons live and several foreign embassies are located.

A neighbour said Miss MacIndoon, who came to London two months ago from Brighton, had lived alone in the house while preparing it for occupancy by the Greek King.

King George has been living in England pending a plebiscite to determine whether he will return to his throne.

Scottish-born Miss MacIndoon, said to have been exceptionally well-dressed, was last seen by neighbours on June 8, after she returned from the Victory celebrations in the city.

## CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, June 13, (U.P.A.): On the Chicago Commodity Exchange today, the Board of Trade ordered the suspension in dealings of all wheat and rye deliveries for July, September corn and September barley in a surprise move during the last hour of trading.

It was officially explained that the critical world food shortage and the statistical situation would render impossible the continuance of a free and open orderly market.

## NAGPUR NOTES

The Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has sent a circular to all the Taluk Congress Committees requesting them to help the Congress Government in procurement of grain from their respective Taluks.

The Circular states that under Section 93 rule foodgrains were forcibly taken from the cultivators, but the Congress Ministry had issued orders that foodgrains should not be taken forcibly from those cultivators who own less than 100 acres of land. As the foodgrains so collected will now be used for the benefit of the people, it was the duty of every Congress Committee and Congressman to help the Government in procuring the foodgrains.

\* \* \* \* \*  
The sweepers of Bilaspur have threatened to go on strike if the Bilaspur Municipality goes back on its promise and does not increase their basic pay and does not grant adequate dearness allowance.

On the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner, the Municipality had agreed to meet the demands of the sweepers. It is alleged that the committee has gone back over the agreement and decided to import sweepers from outside if the sweepers of Bilaspur go on strike.

## 'World Needs His Voice'

### 'New Leader' Demands That Jawahar Should Represent India At U.N.O

LONDON, June 15, (Reuter): A demand that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should represent India at the next assembly of the United Nations "because the world needs his voice" is made in an editorial in "New Leader," the weekly organ of the Independent Labour Party.

Commenting on the present situation in India and the question of parity between the Muslim League and the Congress the editorial says:

"We should regret absence of the Congress Party from the Interim Government not only from the point of view of India but from that of the world. Instead of giving the Congress and the League five seats each, the fair and sensible thing would be to give the Congress six and the Muslim League four. If the League rejected that it would place itself in an untenable position."

## BRITISH ZONE OPEN TO INSPECTION

BERLIN, June 14 (Reuter). The British zone of Germany had been thrown wide open for investigation by Allied journalists but facilities for Russians would be limited to exactly the same as those given in the Russian zone. Major General Brian Robertson, Deputy Military Governor of the British zone, declared today. He was presenting his report which stated that none of the three million of the German armed forces in the British zone had been recruited into the British armed forces. "Apart from the police who have been authorized to carry personal weapons by the Allied control authority, no army organized body exists in the British zone at the present time," his report stated. The present strength of the police, including auxiliaries and recruits in training, is 52,690.

In releasing his report General Robertson said: "There has been a tendency to focus attention on our zone. We have no objection to that at all provided the light that is focussed is an honest light correctly focussed."

"Our interest is by no means confined to clearing ourselves of the charges which have been made against us. We have the greatest interest in what is happening elsewhere in Germany outside our zone."

## Gumasta Day

The General Secretary, Bombay Shop Assistants' conference writes: "Sunday, (June 16) will be celebrated as the 'Gumasta Day' by all the Gumastas in the City. Prayers, flag salutation, erolling of reception committee members, etc. will be the items of the programme on that day."

HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE JUNE ISSUE

**MASTER TARA SINGH**  
Article by Yusuf Meherally

\*  
**MY COUNTRY-MY COUNTRY**  
Short Story by Prof. N. S. Phadke

\*  
**Universities & Social Welfare**  
by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa

\*  
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## GAFFAR KHAN'S IMPRESSION

Pathans Opposed To Compulsory Grouping

PESHAWAR, June 15 (API): After completing his tour of Mardan district, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has returned to Sardar Yab, the Red Shirt training centre.

During the tour Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan addressed several public meetings. He said he had seen that the Frontier Pathans were definitely against compulsory grouping. After a day's rest Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is commencing a tour of Peshawar district.

Mohammed Akbar Khan, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress said in a Press interview that he had received copies of a number of resolutions passed at public meetings in various villages of the Province opposing the compulsory grouping envisaged in the Cabinet Mission's proposals.

## Bengal Europeans Not To Seek Representation

CALCUTTA: The Bengal Europeans have decided not to seek representation in the proposed Constituent Assembly.

Desiring to avoid a breakdown of the Cabinet plan, and agreeing that Indians should decide the future constitution of India, The European party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly announce today that they will not nominate anyone for election to the Constituent Assembly and will not vote for an European to sit in the Constituent Assembly. They will agree to use their votes in accordance with any agreement reached between the two major parties.

A resolution in the above terms has been passed today by the party.

## SUHWARWADY TO STUDY ASSAM EVICTION POLICY

GAUHATI (Assam), June 14 (API): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, is expected to visit Assam by the third week of this month in connection with the eviction of immigrants in Assam. He will meet the Premier of Assam and also the Revenue Minister and discuss with them the immigration policy pursued by the Government of Assam.

## It Does Not Concern Britain

LONDON, June 15 (APA): The British Government regards the border revision between Russia and Afghanistan as an agreement between two sovereign states which does not concern Great Britain, a foreign office spokesman said yesterday.

The Foreign Office made no comment on the reported frontier agreement involving the Kushkin District of Afghanistan.

## Machinery For 'Pakistan Herald'

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter): Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon arrived on Thursday, but has been confined to his hotel for 24 hours as a result of a fall when getting out of the aeroplane that brought him from India. "I am going on a tour of Britain in search of machinery I require," he told Reuter to-day. "The printing plant is needed for a new daily paper I am starting, called 'Pakistan Herald'."

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## WAVELL BUSY PAIRING OFF KEY PORTFOLIOS

### Gesture By Bengal Europeans May Still Avert Failure

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, JUNE 15.

SEVEN WEEKS' LABOURS OF THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION ARE LOST WITH THE REJECTION OF ITS PLAN BY ONE OF THE MAJOR PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE. THE BASIC ISSUE FOR REJECTION OF THE LONG-TERM PLAN IS THE REPRESENTATION OF THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY GRANTED IN THE BENGAL-ASSAM CONSTITUTION-MAKING BODY. OTHER ISSUES RAISED BY THE CONGRESS, THOUGH OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE, ARE MATTERS OF INTERPRETATION.

According to the Congress, for instance, provinces have the right under the plan to opt out at the Constitution-making stage and the Constituent Assembly itself shall be a fully sovereign body competent to decide every issue pertaining to the future constitution of India. In this respect there is no difference between the Mission and the Congress because the latter has in Maulana Azad's letter conceded that the implementation of the Constituent Assembly's decisions be subject to two basic conditions, namely, the constitution should provide adequate safeguard for minorities and the Indo-British treaty should be equitable to both India and Britain.

#### GROUPING OF PROVINCES

As for the grouping of provinces Congress has adhered to its own interpretation and has asserted to test the issue in this Constituent Assembly. The letter, lastly, criticises the method of representation of the states' subjects in the Constituent Assembly. The fundamental ground for the rejection of the plan, it will be seen, is the representation granted to the British European community. The issue has assumed considerable importance particularly because League circles would not like any modifications in the plan at this stage. Political circles, however, hold that the Mission would be able to evolve a formula which would satisfy the Congress.

The opinion here is that having given its own decision the Mission can only induce the British European community voluntarily to forego its right of voting and representation in the Constituent Assembly.

Differences over the Interim Centre are more formidable in character. Here, as reported earlier, the Congress would not come into Centre if parity in any form was conceded to the Muslim League. The utmost limit the Congress is prepared to go is to allot five seats in the Executive Council of 15 to the Muslim League—one-third of the total.

The League, on the other hand, would not enter the Interim Centre unless parity in some form was conceded to it. As Interim and long-range plans are interdependent on each other, the rejection of one would automatically mean the rejection of the other as well.

#### ANOTHER AWARD

Another British award laying down communal proportions in the Interim Centre, therefore, appears one more alternative left to the Cabinet Mission. Whether such an award is acceptable to both parties would largely depend on the nature of the award.

One thing, however, appears certain, namely, parties shall have to modify their present stand in case they do accept the award. The Congress, for instance, may have to hold more than 33 per cent to the Muslim League and the League itself may have to reconcile itself to something less than 50 per cent of representation. The Mission, on its side, shall have to declare unequivocally that its award is without prejudice to any future settlement.

The allocation of portfolios is another subject under dispute at present. According to reports Lord Wavell, working on the basis of parity has paired off the key departments—Defence and External Affairs, Finance and Communications, and so forth. Under the scheme if the League were to get Defence, the Congress would get External Affairs. Similarly, if Congress were to get Finance, the League would get Communications. This set-up, likewise may have to be altered if the principle of parity is substituted by some other plan.

Nomination to the Interim Centre on the individual basis if parties decline to accept the plan is another possibility. Such nominations may even be from the partymen without committing their parties to the general scheme of things. The Mission's final verdict on the issues raised by the Congress is expected any time now.

## Industries Throttled By Political Uncertainty

### LOOSE FEDERAL PLAN WILL HAMPER LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT

Trenchant Criticism Of 'Controls' At Meeting Of Association Of Indian Industries

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya, President of the Association of Indian Industries, in the course of his speech delivered at the tenth annual general meeting held at the Industries Assurance Building said that the absence of a National Government at the Centre during the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities and the atmosphere of uncertainty regarding the immediate political future have done and are doing a great deal of harm to the development of India's trade and industry.

#### THE HOLD OF CONTROLS

Proceeding, he said "The continuance of a number of controls on the import distribution and acquisition of a number of raw as well as manufactured articles in spite of the lapse of more than a year since the V day is causing unnecessary hardships to a number of industries and is holding up production of a number of commodities badly required for consumption in the country."

"The absence of a National Government at the Centre during the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities and the atmosphere of uncertainty regarding the immediate political future of the country have done and are doing a great deal of harm to the develop-

ment of our trade and industry." He added.

He strongly appealed to the Government of India to abolish the War Transport Department altogether, and to give this unwelcome war-child a decent burial. This would result in a reversion to the normal practice of transport both by rail and by sea.

#### GROUPINGS MAY HAMPER PLANNING

Dr. L. C. Jariwala, the newly elected President of the Association, said: "In an Union Centre as envisaged by the Mission's proposals, the development of industries, especially of heavy and key industries, may be difficult. Key industries must control their sources of raw materials, which necessitates a company to operate interdependent plants in more than one province. Such plants are bound to be situated in different groups. Therefore the operation of the entire industry will become impossible, if at any time there should be any occasion for rivalry amongst the groups. We perhaps do not feel the seriousness of this problem in the present state of our industries, but future development is bound to shift it in the fore-front. There is still another very weighty consideration. No Defence is worth the name unless backed by a well developed and co-ordinated industrial produc-

## TO-DAY'S GOWD SARASWAT MARRIAGE

The marriage ceremony of my sister APPI with M. JANARDHANA PRABHU, son of Srinivas Prabhu, will take place on 16-6-1946 at LAXMI BAUGH, Girgaum at 6-10 P.M.

As there was no sufficient time to send invitations to relatives and friends, this advertisement may be taken as personal invitation.

B.S. GANPAT RAO,  
Managing Director,  
The Canara Trades Ltd.

## CABLES IN BRIEF

PARIS, June 14. (Reuter): New head of French State and Government will be elected by the constituent assembly next Wednesday. This was agreed by party leaders after re-election today of Vincent Auriol, Socialist ex-Minister and President of the National Assembly by 466 votes out of the 536 votes cast.

LONDON, June 15. (Reuter): About 200 Indians and their English friends were present at a meeting last night at Livingstone Hall, London, to pay homage to the memory of Dr. Edward Thompson. The memorial meeting was organised by the India League of London, and Mr. V. K. Menon, Secretary of the League presided.

BERLIN, June 14. (Reuter): Major General Brian Robertson, Deputy Military Governor of the British Zone, to-day announced British decision to take over immediately the control of all agricultural estates in private hands within the British zone.

NEW YORK, June 14. (U.P.A.): The Church World Service to-day announced that \$6,000 pounds of dried milk and five million and 40,000 vitamin tablets will be arriving in India in June for relief aid.

PEIPING, June 14. (U.P.A.): Equipped with only primitive insecticide, Chinese farmers are preparing to defend the land against huge clouds of locusts despoiling the rich coastal belt of Hopei Province and threatening a radius of 200 miles. It was learned to-day.

LONDON, June 15. (A.P.A.): King George received Sir George Cunningham, retiring Governor of the North West Frontier Province, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight, Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, a court circular announced.

WASHINGTON, June 14. (U.P.A.): Representative Everett M. Dickson to-day said during a speech before the House that President Harry Truman "might well transfer General Douglas MacArthur from Japan to Germany to resolve the confusions and difficulties which exist in Germany."

GENEVA, June 15. (A.P.A.): The Ecumenical Refugee Commission appeared to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission to continue a relief and rehabilitation programme for 1,765,000 European and 1,500,000 East Asiatic refugees and displaced persons after U.N.R.R.A. ends on December 31.

WASHINGTON, June 14. (U.P.A.): Senator Robert Wagner of New York to-day said that British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin's statement declining to admit a 100,000 Jews into Palestine "is an outright repudiation of the unanimous report of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee."

The position may therefore prove very embarrassing to the Union Centre in time of stress if the industrial potential of the country is not judiciously planned from the beginning keeping the availability of raw materials and strategic necessity in sight. Also the economic implications of dividing India cannot be overlooked. Thus the reasons of our national security and prosperity demand that the planning and development of heavy and key industries must be on a national basis. Other important questions, such as Public debt, Sterling Credits must also be dealt with on an All-India basis.

Mr. N. D. Sahukar, Vice-President also spoke.



## Speeding Up Conciliation Proceedings

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT PROPOSES REVISION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT TO HELP LABOUR

The Bombay Government proposes to alter the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, and a Bill for the purpose will be published in due course. After proposed alterations and additions, the principal changes introduced and the main features of the scheme of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act will be as follows:—

#### TRADE UNIONS

1. The following types of unions alone will have a place within the framework of the Act:—

(A) "Representative Unions," meaning unions having a membership of not less than fifteen per cent of the total number of employees in an industry. (According to the existing provision the minimum percentage required is 25).

(B) "Qualified Unions," meaning unions having a membership of not less than five per cent of the total number of employees in an industry. (This takes the place of a Registered Union having recognition by the employer and five per cent membership. The requirement regarding recognition will be removed).

(C) "Primary Unions," meaning unions on the approved list having a membership of not less than fifteen per cent of the employees in any undertaking in an industry.

2. There will be only one union in an industry at a time, the larger displacing the smaller.

3. In the definition of "member" the minimum subscription will be raised from one anna to two annas per month.

4. "Approved List"—A union will be placed on the approved list if it satisfies the following conditions, namely:—

(i) its constitution provides that it will not sanction a strike as long as arbitration is available and will not declare a strike until a ballot is taken and the majority of its members vote in favour of the strike;

(ii) the executive of the union meets at least once in three months and all resolutions passed by the executive and the general body are recorded in a minute book;

(iii) it agrees to permit an auditor appointed by Government to audit its accounts at least once a year, such audit being free of charge; and

(iv) its membership subscription is not less than four annas per month.

5. "Registration"—For securing registration under the Act a union will be required to have had the minimum membership for a continuous period of three months only, instead of for six months as at present.

6. "Removal from register"—The registration of a union will not be liable to cancellation unless the membership at the date of an application in that behalf has been continuously below the prescribed level for a period of not less than three months.

7. Privileges of a union on the approved list.—(i) Facilities for collection of union dues at a suitable place on the premises where wages are paid and at the time of the payment of wages, in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(ii) Facilities for investigation and representation of grievances of its members in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(iii) Permission to put up a notice board on the premises of the undertakings concerned for notices and communications addressed to the members of the union.

(iv) In the case of unions having insufficient resources, legal aid by Government at Government expense in important proceedings before the Industrial Court.

#### REPRESENTATIVE OF EMPLOYEES

1. "Representative of Employees" will mean:—

(i) a representative union in the case of all disputes in the industry;

(ii) failing (i) Qualified Union or a Primary Union, as the case may be, where the majority of employees directly affected by a change are members of such union;

(iii) failing (i) and (ii) the employees may—

(a) choose their elected representatives or the Labour Officer, or

(b) authorise a qualified or a primary union;

(iv) failing (iii) the Labour Officer will act on their behalf.

2. The Act now requires a fresh election of representatives under (iii) (a) in the case of every notice of change. It is now proposed to provide for periodic elections once a

year. The representatives thus elected will be empowered to act during the period and until new representatives are elected.

3. In cases falling under para. 1 (iii) above, if the number of employees in an occupation does not exceed ten, there will be no election of representatives for that occupation. Such employees will be entitled to act for themselves and appear in any proceedings in person.

4. A Conciliator, a Conciliation Board or the Industrial Court may permit any individual, whether an employee or not, to appear in the proceedings, if such appearance is required for the proper discharge of the functions of the authority concerned, authority concerned.

#### LABOUR OFFICERS

1. The Government Labour Officers at present entertain complaints from workers in the textile industry and endeavour to remove them by an informal approach to the management. Statutory provision will now be made to enable the Labour Officers to function effectively for this purpose.

2. The scope of the Labour Officers' work in this connection will be extended to all wage earners in organised industry.

#### WORKS COMMITTEE

1. Works Committees, for different occupations and for an undertaking as a whole, will be set up (a) in all undertakings in an industry for which there is a Representative Union, (b) in the absence of a Representative Union, in those undertakings which have at least 15 per cent of their employees as members of a Qualified or a Primary Union as the case may be.

2. The union in each case will nominate members of the Committees and an equal number may be appointed by the employer, in the manner prescribed.

3. The Chairman will be elected and the work of the Committees will be conducted according to the prescribed procedure.

4. Any member of the Committee may bring up a proposal for a change. If no decision is reached or the majority decision does not satisfy either party, the matter can immediately go to a Labour Court, or be seized by the conciliation machinery, as the case may be, without any further formalities.

5. No decision affecting the workers will bind them, unless it is endorsed by the union concerned.

#### LABOUR COURTS

1. Special Courts will be set up for quick disposal of—

(a) all disputes regarding the application and interpretation of standing orders;

(b) all disputes arising out of changes made by the employer for which a notice of change is not obligatory under the Act;

(c) references regarding illegal strikes and lockouts and illegal changes.

2. Appeals to the Industrial Court will lie regarding points of law and against a Labour Court's decision about—

(a) illegal strikes and lockouts,

(b) illegal changes, and

(c) interpretation of standing orders.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT

1. The original and appellate side of the work of the Industrial Court will be separated.

2. Provision will be made for the appointment of a full-time President of the Court.

3. An employer or an employee will be entitled to refer to the Industrial Court any point of law arising out of any proceeding under the Act.

#### STANDING ORDERS

1. The workers will have a right to approach the Labour Court with any grievances arising out of the operation of the standing orders although the employer may have duly observed the prescribed procedure under the standing orders.

2. Provision will be made for maintaining a record of conditions of work and pay including the prevailing practices, usages and conventions in each establishment, and of industrial transactions and operations which may affect these conditions. Government will be empowered to obtain the necessary information for this purpose, the parties concerned being given an opportunity of being heard.

3. Standing orders once settled will not be liable to change except refer-

## SENATE PASSES CHAGLA'S DEFICIT BUDGET

### Token Cut Motion Deploring Dr. Shaikh Mohammed Episode Lost

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Senate of the Bombay University re-assembled this afternoon and, after a six-hour discussion, passed Mr. Justice Chagla's deficit Budget for 1946-47. Two cut motions were adopted.

Speaking on his cut motion regarding University Departments, Dr. K. G. Naik criticised the functioning of the Department of Chemical Technology. He alleged that the Department was being run very inefficiently.

Countering Dr. Naik's charge, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar observed that the Department had won high and unqualified praise from a committee of scientists and industrialists that investigated its working structure.

Dr. T. N. Mehta expressed the view that the "morale" of the department had gone down.

The cut motion was put to vote and declared carried.

#### SELECTION SCANDAL

Dr. D. D. Karve's token cut motion was taken up for consideration. He alleged that the Syndicate had overruled the suggestion of a Special Selection Committee appointed to select a Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. The Committee had recommended two names, to be respectively considered for the post. The first choice, Dr. Shaikh Mohammed, was to have been accepted by the Syndicate. But, the mover said, the Syndicate thought fit to rule out the first choice, ignoring the recommendation of their own Selection Committee.

Dr. Choksi supported Dr. Karve. Mr. Khadye said that the first choice was not qualified for the job. The Syndicate was not bound to accept the Committee's suggestions.

Mr. Justice Chagla questioned the wisdom of the Syndicate in rejecting the Selection Committee's choice. Was Dr. Shaikh Mohammed so unworthy, he asked.

Mr. Justice Chagla read out the qualifications of Dr. Mohammed. He was a double B.Sc. and had taken his Ph.D. in London in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Dr. Linnel, the greatest authority on Pharmaceutical Chemistry, had said of him that "in the past thirty years Dr. Shaikh was one of the best researchers in his subject, irrespective of nationality."

Sir V. Chandavarkar asked the members to vote for the cut motion.

Dr. Karve, replying, reiterated his

ence to the Commissioner of Labour (subject to appeal to the Industrial Court).

#### DURATION OF PROCEEDINGS

1. The period of 15 days at present required for the registration of a dispute after a notice of change is given will be reduced to seven days.

2. No notice of change will be necessary—

(i) if a letter from a union addressed through a Labour Officer remains unanswered for seven days, or if the reply given does not satisfy the union;

(ii) if disagreement has been recorded in the minutes of the Works Committee.

3. The time limit for conciliation proceedings, which is two months, at present will be reduced to one month. Government will have the power to reduce it further in disputes or classes of disputes of an urgent nature.

#### ARBITRATION

1. The right to submit disputes to arbitration will be extended to the Qualified and the Primary Unions (vide I. 1. (B) and (C) above).

2. The power of Government to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Industrial Court will be extended to cover cases in which Government is satisfied—

(a) that settlement is not likely to be reached by other means, or

(b) that it is necessary in the public interest to make such a reference.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

1. No strike will be deemed to be illegal if the employees on strike resume work within 48 hours of a Labour Court declaring it to be an illegal strike.

2. An order of dismissal or discharge issued after a strike or lockout will be inoperative in the case of a legal strike or a lockout other than a lockout which is a sequel to an illegal strike.

3. The penalty for going on an illegal strike will be reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10.

Suggestions and objections, if any, to the above proposals should be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to reach him on or before June 30, 1946.

charge that the Syndicate had adopted an attitude of "rank favouritism" in rejecting Dr. Shaikh's legitimate claims in favour of the second choice. The cut motion was put to vote and declared lost.

The Vice-Chancellor then put the second part of the Budget estimates to vote and declared it carried.

The Senate then passed, without discussion, the following resolution moved by Sir Vithal Chandavarkar.

#### MATRIC SYLLABUS

"That the Senate is of opinion that the decision taken at its meeting held in February adopting the report of the Committee of the Whole House regarding the syllabus of the Matriculation Examination (item 14 of the agenda of the said Senate meeting) requires reconsideration, and, therefore, refers the whole matter back to the Syndicate and the Academic Council for reconsideration and report with instructions that they should consult expert opinion, if necessary, and take into consideration the recommendations made in the various schemes for reorganisation of Secondary Education with special reference to the Sargent and Wardha scheme."

## TOKEN STRIKE OF BANK EMPLOYEES ON JUNE 28

### Step To Test Workers' Solidarity

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly 23 banks of the city will observe half an hour's token strike from 11 to 11-30 on the morning of June 28, in order to ensure that the members of the Unions, which compose the All-Bank Employees Federation, are solidly behind the Federation in supporting the demands contained in its various resolutions.

The decision was taken at the first general meeting of the All-Bank Employees Federation which met at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening under the chairmanship of Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy.

The resolution proposing the strike also said that the sympathy of the Bank Employees Federation towards the impending strike of the railwaymen should be declared another reason for the token strike on June 28.

This part of the resolution met with vehement opposition from Mr. J. Kursetji of the National Bank of India who said that at a time when the country was in the throes of a disastrous famine the step taken by the railwaymen was utterly inopportune and inadvisable and hence they did not deserve the sympathy of their compatriots.

There was much excitement on this part of the resolution. An amendment was moved by Mr. Iyer of the Reserve Bank of India seeking to delete this portion from the resolution. The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Three more resolutions, including those on the Constitution of the Federation and the Charter of Rights were also adopted unanimously.

The Charter of Rights demanded, 'inter alia', a minimum salary of Rs. 75 for clerks and Rs. 40 for lower staff and a maximum salary of Rs. 300 and Rs. 110 respectively. Indianisation of the executive staff of the banks, non-victimisation, full inquiry into penalties and the reduction from 8 to 7 hours a day with one hour's rest.

#### HUBLI 'GUR RAID'

HUBLI, June 15. (A.P.I.): Simultaneous with the order of the District Magistrate, Dharwar, appearing in the local papers asking shopkeepers to supply information as to the actual stock of Gur with them, Rationing Inspectors under the guidance of the Rationing Officer, Hubli, early this morning raided all shops in the city to find out the quantity of gur in the city. This brought to light 7,000 maunds of gur.

This order of the District Magistrate was a sequel to the serious complaint of now-unavailability of Gur in the whole of Hubli City for the last 15 days.



# U.S. Senate Passes Indian Immigration Bill

"DESERVED AND DELAYED JUSTICE DONE AT LONG LAST"

WASHINGTON, June 15. (U.P.A.): The Senate to-day unanimously passed the bill authorising admission into the United States and giving naturalisation privileges to Indian citizens.

The Bill, previously passed by the House of Representatives, now awaits only the President's signature.

The purpose of the Bill was explained as giving Indians the same immigration privileges as to the Chinese. The Committee Report accompanying the Bill said, "It has been a source of annoyance to India to feel that the people of India are denied the privileges of migrating to the United States because they feel the real cause for exclusion is based on the question of race." The report pointed out that the Bill principally was a goodwill measure since the actual immigration will be only about a hundred per year and only four thousand Indians at present in the United States desire naturalization.

The Bill, however, was halted on

its way to the White House because of legal technicality by which both the bills authorizing immigration and naturalization of Indian and Philippine citizens would void each other.

Both these bills will have to be reconsidered and combined into one act. The bill now has to return to the House of Representatives for final approval.

No obstacle is anticipated in the House of Representatives where approval of the measure is expected merely as a formality.

Chairman Millard Tydings of the Senate Immigration Committee to-day said that he was delighted that the Bill was passed by the Senate and felt that "deserved and delayed justice has at long last been done." The great inequality which already

# U.S. STEPS UP JUNE GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO INDIA

"Famine Emergency Needs Recognized By Govt."

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15. (A.P.A.): AN OFFICIAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TO-DAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS SENDING 85,000 TONS OF ADDITIONAL GRAIN TO INDIA DURING JUNE TO RELIEVE THE FAMINE CONDITIONS.

The Chief of the department's division of Middle Eastern affairs, Mr. Harold B. Minor, cited the shipment as proof that the United States has "been shipping increasingly larger quantities of grain to India" despite transportation difficulties.

The June shipments will raise the total amount of grain sent from the United States to India to 249,000 tons for the first six months of 1946.

## LARGER SHIPMENTS IN JULY

Mr. Minor said that he confidently hoped "that even larger shipments will be made to India from this country in July". He made the statement in a letter to Miss Pearl Buck, the chairman of the India Famine Emergency Committee. The letter added that American aid to India is not confined to grain, but includes substantial quantities of American canned foods, powdered milk and dehydrated vegetables. "I believe the foregoing facts indicate clearly that India's need has been recognized by this Government, and that it is taking steps on many fronts to help meet this need", Mr. Minor said.

## 4-DAY TOUR OF U. S. MISSION TO S. INDIA

MADRAS, June 15. (A.P.I.): The unofficial Food Mission from America coming to India to study the food situation will tour in this province for four days visiting various parts affected by drought, famine, and floods. While the party will cover much of the tour by air, their visit in the interior will be by road or rail. Among other places, they will visit Bellary and Anantpur Districts in the north, Chittoor and N. Arcot in the central region and Lukukottah, Sivaganga and other parts of Ramnad Dist. in the south.

## INDIA TO SWAP TRUCKS FOR RICE

NEW DELHI, June 15. (A.P.I.): Negotiations for the purchase of locomotives, trucks, and miscellaneous stores are going on in New Delhi between two Siamese Missions and the Government of India. A third Mission which will discuss the financial details of the purchases made by the Siamese Government, is expected to arrive this evening. Part of the payment will, it is understood, be in the shape of rice shipped to India.

WASHINGTON, June 15. (A.P.A.): The proposed British loan will give impetus to Anglo-American imperialistic elements, four House of Representative members declared yesterday in filing the Banking Committee minority report. They added that "later, the American people will be told that this loan is a guarantee of American money, guns and boys for future British Empire needs and desires."

## MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 15.  
B. C. Rates 1 1/2 D. D. 1/5 16/16  
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32  
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 1/32  
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 1/16  
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/5 6/32 to 4th month.  
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/5 3/16 6th and 6th months.  
New York B. C. Rate T. T. B. 332 1/2  
New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/2  
New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 3/4  
New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 3/4 under L/C  
New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2 not under L/C  
Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 302 1/2  
Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 290  
Montreal Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 297 3/4 one month.  
Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550  
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650  
Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79 1/2  
Java Bank Selling I. I. D. D. —  
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 1/2  
Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157

## CROSS RATES

New York/London dol. 4.03 3/8 4.03-1/2  
London/Hongkong 1/2 13/16 1/3 3/32  
London/Singapore 2/3 15/16 2/4 5/32  
London/Paris Fcs. 479.70 480.30  
London/Belgium Fcs. 176-1/2 3/4  
London/Switzerland Fcs. 17-34/36  
London/Stockholm Kr. 16.85 95  
London/Denmark Kr. 19.32-19.36  
London/New York dol. 4.02-1/2 4.03 1/2  
London/Montreal dol. 4.43-4.45  
London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-10.70  
London/Java Fl. 7.58-7.62  
London/Bangkok Tel. 40  
Tone of Sterling exchange: —Quiet.  
Gold London £8-12-3  
Gold New York dol. 35  
Silver London 440  
Silver New York 70-3/4  
London Discs 3 months 17/32 p.c.  
London Discs 6 months 9/16 5/8 p.c.  
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent, Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.  
Money —Call 1/4 per cent 3 months 1/2 per cent —Money 1/4 per cent

SANTIAGO, CHILE, June 14. (U.P.A.): A dispatch from the town of Africa, near the frontier between Chile and Bolivia, to-day reported that 15 persons were killed while attempting to overthrow the Bolivian Government.

TOKYO, June 14. (U.P.A.): Allied Headquarters to-day ordered the Japanese Government to release 300 tons of Pyrethrum Flowers for the manufacture of a powerful insecticide to fight germ carrying bugs threatening Occupation personnel.

LONDON, June 14. (Reuter): Sayaji Rao, the two-year-old brother to the Derby winner, Dante, for whom the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda paid the record sum for a yearling of 29,000 Guineas will not run at Ascot next week.

# DUTCH BRIBE INDONESIANS TO JOIN PUPPET GOVT.?

Java Cauldron Simmering Again: Hague Banks On Internal Split

BATAVIA, June 15 (Reuter): While Allied Military Headquarters here report greater activity on all fronts in Java and around Medan in Sumatra, the political atmosphere is growing more tense. The military situation and the political situation are linked in a mass of rumours at a time when military operations are apparently being increased. On the military side the Indonesians claim that gradual expansion of the Allied perimeter around Batavia during the last few months is regarded in the interior of the country as an attempt at reconquest.

Stories of impending military operations, which cannot always be checked accurately, say, for example, that Indonesians are concentrating round Sourabaya, that the Dutch are going to take control of Batavia: that the Indonesians are preparing to counter-attack at Bekkassi, a railway town 15 miles from Batavia and a key-point on the line of communications in the interior of Java.

The Indonesians say that they are disappointed with the Dutch proposals, which they declare, do not give the Indonesians that measure of control they desire, particularly over economy, foreign relations and defence.

At the same time it is claimed that the Dutch believe that a split is coming in the Republican Government of Doctor Sutan Sjahrir, such belief being based on the claim that the Sjahrir Government has not been able to establish any real control in the interior where Dr. Sostomo, the Extremist leader, is said to be in control still.

These criticisms, however, are being answered by Indonesians on the line that the National Council for Defence, recently established by the Sjahrir Government, will help to strengthen the Prime Minister's hand in the Interior, for the Council includes representatives of the people's party as well as of the Government Departments. They allege, too, that the Dutch are already approaching prominent Indonesians offering them rewards if they will join a puppet Government should Dr. Sjahrir's Government split.

## INDONESIANS WARNED

BATAVIA, June 15 (Reuter): R.A.F. planes have dropped leaflets around the Sourabaya area warning Indonesians that further Indonesian troop and train movement in the district will be liable to attacks without further warning.

# In Non-Violence Lies Highest Valour

Mahatma's Advice To Sikhs

NEW DELHI, June 15 (A.P.I.): The Sikh deputation who had come to wait on the Working Committee joined Mahatma Gandhi's evening prayers today. Prof. Sardar Jodhsingh sang a hymn of Guru Nanak.

Speaking after prayers, Mahatma Gandhi thanked him and told the audience that the deputation had come on behalf of all the Sikhs. As in other religions, subjects had arisen among the Sikhs also. It was regrettable but it was a fact. The Sikh Conference at Amritsar had decided that all the Sikhs must come together and speak with one voice. They had also decided to be with the Congress. He had always believed that the Sikhs were with the Congress, but he had discovered later that though some of them were with the Congress all were not. It was not surprising. The Congress had become a revolutionary body since 1919. There was an unarmed revolutionary body since 1919. There was an unarmed revolution. How could the Sikhs, who were serving the British Government, receiving titles and land, belong to an anti-Government army? So it was surprising that even some of them had been with the Congress. Now they had all decided to be with the Congress. They had chosen Sardar Niranjan Singh Gill as their leader. He had learnt the lesson of unity while outside India. He could only repeat to the Sikhs what he had told them at the time of the Nankana Sahib incident that the highest valour and bravrep lay in non-violent resistance. Experience had only confirmed his faith.

In India there was no legal bar against a bhangi acquiring property in any place or settling in any place he liked. In S. Africa every Indian was by law an untouchable. Today their brethren in S. Africa were an untouchable. Today their brethren in S. Africa were fighting with the non-violent weapon. The so-called caste Hindus were doing here what the law did in S. Africa. That was what made him say that they took the name of God with their lips and denied him in their action. In the political sphere also, it was the same story. He appealed to all of them to be correct themselves irrespective of what others did. He did not care whether the Constituent Assembly came into being or not, if the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians could all live together peacefully under the rule of God, then everything also will follow.

Drink was the third evil which flourished under Satan's rule. Not God's.

# Labour Conditions In U.P.

CAWNPORE, June 14 (U.P.I.): The United Press of India reliably understands that the Government of U. P. is appointing a Labour Enquiry Committee to investigate labour conditions in the Province generally, and in Cawnpore particularly. Final decision is likely to be taken only after the views of the different labour leaders are known to the Government regarding the present industrial unrest in the Province. For this purpose, a conference of the Labour leaders is being convened in Cawnpore by the Labour Commissioner, Mr. B. B. Singh, I.C.S. Different labour organisations are likely to present memoranda on the present chaotic labour condition to the Government.

## Sikh Election Truce To Precede "Morchha"

LAHORE, June 15 (A.P.I.): A move is understood to be afoot in the Sikh community to bring Sikhs of all shades of opinion on one common platform to fight the Cabinet Mission's proposals.

It is stated that in view of the imminence of the date on which the Panth will launch a "morchha", the Akali Sikhs and the nationalists, Sikhs may make a gesture whereby each party will withdraw the election petition filed by it against the other in respect of the last general elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly. While nothing is known authoritatively regarding such an understanding, political circles interpret in this light the reported withdrawal of the election petition filed by Sardar Gopal Singh Kaumi against his successful rival, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Panthic Akali member of the Assembly. Sikh circles state that more withdrawals of petitions of a similar nature may be announced by the respective parties within the next few days.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"



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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.



## 1st Day's Game With Nottinghamshire Called Off

Heavy Downpour Gives Further Disappointment To Tourists

NOTTINGHAM, June 15 (Reuter): The Indian Cricket tourists had a further disappointment today when it was impossible for a ball to be bowled in the match with Nottinghamshire. In fact, the weather was so bad that even a fine Sunday will leave the pitch soft for Monday.

It is estimated the county lost £1000 in gate money by the day's cancellation, which came shortly before 2 p.m. (G.M.T.).

After a dreary wet morning, it was obvious that it would be a late start if play was possible, and the captains decided to inspect the wicket at tea time. The rain had stopped before lunch, but just afterwards there was a prolonged heavy downpour, and the ground on either side of the covers was converted into a lake while there were large pools on the outfield.

It did not need close inspection to realise that it would be impossible to make a start, so the game was called off for the day.

It may be interesting to recall that ten years ago, when almost to a day as to date, then June 13, the tourists that year had a fixture with Nottinghamshire which was a complete washout on the first day.

Only two overs were bowled on the second day, but then there was an interesting full day's play, the Indians getting 124 and Nottinghamshire 154 for two before stumps were drawn.

### RIVAL TEAMS

The Indian Team is: Pataudi (Captain), Merchant, Amarnath, Hazare, Mankad, Sarwate, Nayudu, Hindlekar, Mody, Gul Mahomed and Hafeez. 12th man is Shinde.

Nottingham Team is: W. W. Keeton, C. B. Harris, G. F. H. Heane, J. Hardsaff, T. B. Reddick, F. W. Stocks, H. Winrow, H. Butler, F. G. Woodhead, A. Jepson, E. A. Meads and 12th man, J. Knowles.

Bannerjee's omission from the team for the second successive game raised a query in some circles, but it is understood his omission was because the underfoot conditions were unfavourable for India's fastest bowler.

## ENGLAND TEST

### TEAM PERSONNEL

Four Yorkshire Men Included: Formidable Task Ahead For Visitors

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter): The England Test team to meet Indian on June 22 is as follows:—

Hammond (Captain), Gibb (Yorkshire), Bowes, Hardsaff, Hutton, Compton, Washbrook, Wright, Smailes, A. V. Bedser and Ikin.

Twelfth man is Brookes. Big surprises are the omission of the Kent fast bowler, Jack Martin, who did so well in the trial and the wicketkeeper Griffiths although generally the selectors have stuck to the England team selected for the trial, nine of them retaining their places. Only Griffiths and Pollard are discarded, being replaced by Gibb and Bedser.

Pollard probably goes out because he persistently bowled short of length and did not worry the batsmen, says "Reuter's" sports editor. In his place is Alec Bedser, the younger of the Surrey twins. With Smailes also included Bedser will probably be used as a shock bowler with the stock job falling on Smailes. The return of Gibb, who played in all five Tests in South Africa in 1939, gives Yorkshire four representatives. It is noteworthy that Indians have met only Bedser of the five recognised bowlers and Pataudi's men have certainly a formidable task ahead of them.

### BATTING ABILITY

The possible intention of including Gibb is to allow him to open with Hutton as he does for Yorkshire and make Washbrook number six batsman, a position in which the Lancastrian did so well against Australian Services last summer. The inclusion of Gibb gives more solidity to the batting for he is a dour player and a near-break to the bowlers. The absence of Martin is a real surprise. Critics thought he had played himself into the English team during the trial in which he dismissed Washbrook and Compton. But it must be said that after his deadly spell he did not maintain his venom, whereas men like Bowes, Bedser and Smailes came up fresh whenever called upon. Ikin, who is the only all rounder apart from Gibb, fits well into the side and an early experience of test should help considerably into welding him into a top-class player.

A pointer to the Australian tour is the selection of Brookes as twelfth man. Barracked for his slow scoring, he batted well under difficult conditions and might prove a useful stone-waller on the iron Australian wickets. There are three new caps in Ikin, Smailes and Bedser. Smailes was chosen for 1938 Manchester Test against Australia when not a ball could be bowled.

## FLASHBACK ON LORD'S TEST TRIAL

Possible England Team: Bowling Still A Big Question?

LONDON, June 15 (Reuter): The Test Trial at Lords which rain restricted to one and a half days cricket provided selectors with more information than was expected in such a limited time, cables Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports editor.

Not all the problems were solved. It will take more than a few weeks of First Class Cricket, probably few years, to build up a side comparable with Chapman's 1928-29 Australian combination but England certainly possesses plenty of fine cricketers. The main target is to find the best combination. Bowling is a big question and the fine aggressive bowling of J. W. Martin and A. V. Bedser against flower of England's batting today was most heartening as was the complete return to batting form of Len Hutton and Joe Hardsaff. All seem certain to be in side to meet Indians in the first Test at Lords starting on June 22 which is expected to be announced later today.

Haydn Davis, surely a Test candidate on today's showing, did a sound job but Griffiths is the first favourite for this position. No spin bowlers really came up to the expectations. Wright did best because he occasionally produced a leg break or googly capable of beating the best, but lacks dominating personality of say, O'Reilly. Robinson, a good off-breaker for Yorkshire did not look a test class.

All round ability may win Ikin a place.

Dour, left-hand batsman, he fielded brilliantly in suicidal positions and is a useful right arm bowler, but needs experience. He showed great promise. Pollard bowled short and, therefore, gives way to Bedser. England have not batting worries. Hutton and Hardsaff have run clean into form and looked better than ever. Hutton's forcing off-drive off back foot was grandly executed. Hardsaff also gave a fine display in getting his first century of the season. Of course, Hammond and Compton, though failures today, are certainties. Washbrook is almost definite as Hutton's partner, but will be closely challenged by Barnett, Edrich, Dollery, Stocks and Smailes are unlikely to be persevered with, but Valentine has his admirers as Deputy Captain.

The possible England team is: Hutton, Washbrook, Compton, Hammond, Hardsaff, Ikin, A. V. Bedser, D. V. P. Wright, Gibb, Bowes and Smailes.

## GAEKWAR SCORES A DOUBLE

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda scored a double at the Lingfield Park (Surrey) races today, his chestnut filly Sarla by Turkan out of Fairetta winning the June two-year-old plate of five furlongs and his colt Captain Gold by Ghulmleigh out of Shell of Gold winning the East Grinstead handicap over one mile.

Australian Jockey Edgar Britt rode both the winners.

At the Manchester Races, Ceylon Finance Minister Sir Oliver Goonetilleke won the northern two-year-old stakes of five furlongs with his grey colt Bahadur Shah by Pherooshah out of Constant Grey.

# ATOM SCIENTISTS SHOULD STRIKE

French Professor Suggests Measures To Establish International Control

NEW YORK, June 14, (Reuter): A worldwide strike of atomic scientists against continuance of atomic research work unless an agreement were reached on international control was proposed by Professor Frederick Joliet Curie, head of the French Commission on atomic energy here, today.

The Professor, who was speaking at a press conference is a member of the French Delegation to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Envisaging such a strike only as the last resort, he added that nevertheless a world wide boycott of atomic research work should be extended both to scientists in the United States where research work was most advanced and to other countries such as Russia where research was less advanced.

### NO FUTURE FOR ATOM BOMB

HERTFORDSHIRE, June 14. (U.P.A.): George Bernard Shaw said to-night that he thought that the proposal made by Bernard Baruch "so far appears to have been inevitable" but declined to comment on the details of the plan.

Shaw said that he regarded the outlawing of atomic war inevitable because "I don't believe that the atom bomb would really work".

He continued: "I believe if the U.S. had notified Japan that they had the atomic bomb and would wipe out two Japanese cities unless Japan surrendered, the Japanese would have defied them to go ahead as far as they liked. And I do not believe the bombs would ever have been used".

"The world would not let us use atomic bombs again", Shaw concluded.

### RUSSIA AND ATOM SECRET

BRITISH ZONE, GERMANY, June 15. (U.P.A.). Prof. Otto Hahn, German scientist who discovered the uranium fission and made the atom bomb possible, said in his first interview, "Russia will have the secret of the atomic bomb within three years".

He commented that the Germans could not have hoped to make atom

bombs. "They had neither the men nor the equipment", he said.

Hahn has been forbidden to talk about his present work but he is certainly one of the most important men in British hands, according to a United Press of America correspondent. He travels unguarded and though now living under British care, is soon to have his own flat where he will live with his family. He is forbidden to travel into the French, American or Russian zones. Meanwhile, Hahn hopes to visit Sweden. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1945.

## BARUCH'S PLAN WAS TRUMAN INSPIRED

WASHINGTON, June 15 (Reuter).—President Truman said at a Press Conference here yesterday that Mr. Bernard Baruch, in making the offer to destroy the atomic bomb and stop further manufacture, was acting under his orders and had formulated the plan on his directive.

## Canadian Scientists Can Produce Atom Bombs

OTTAWA, June 15. (U. P. A.): Canadian Minister of Reconstruction, Mr. C. D. Howe, to-day told the Canadian House of Commons that Canadian scientists could produce an atom bomb without assistance from United States atomic energy specialists.

## EGYPTIAN COTTON MISSION IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 15. (A.P.I.): The Egyptian Cotton Mission, led by Mr. Hassan el Mawardi, has arrived here. Interviewed by the A.P.I., Mr. Mawardi said, "Ahmedabad has been our main customer for the Indian market, and we want to get in touch with spinners here. They will give us an account of the developments during the last six years and also future prospects of counts that are of interest to Egyptian cotton growers. We are a fact finding mission whose purpose is to find out, which are the most suitable cottons for India and to make a report to our Government".

## Indian Badminton Team To Go Abroad

BOMBAY, June 15 (A.P.I.): The All-India Badminton Council has accepted the invitations of America, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and Canada to send a Badminton Team to these countries. The council has set up a tour-committee consisting of Mr. M. N. Desai (Bombay), Mr. G. Lewis (Punjab), Mr. Asok Nath (Punjab), Mr. P. N. N. Pohwahala (Bombay), Mr. R. N. Kanga (Bombay), Mr. C. B. Chatterjee (Bengal) with Mr. V. A. Madgavkar (Hon. Secretary) to work up the details of the proposed tours.

The All-India team will consist of six men, three women and a manager, and is expected to leave India by the end of this year.

The terms on which the association has agreed to undertake the tour are that India should bear only passage expenses to and from each inviting country, that each country should bear expenses of the team while it is on its soil playing matches and that gate money be divided equally between India and the inviting country.

### FOR LAWN TENNIS

## U. S. RETAINS WIGHTMAN CUP

WIMBLEDON, LONDON, June 15. (Reuter): The United States retained the Wightman Cup for lawn tennis in a contest between women players of the United States and Great Britain by taking four of the best of seven series.

### WORLD NON-STOP WALKING RECORD

LONDON, June 15. (Reuter): The world non-stop walking record for 24 hours was beaten at Whitecity track, to-day, when P. J. Reading of Polytechnic Harriers covered 129 miles, 749 yards. The previous record was 127 miles, 524 yards by Tommy Payne in 1909.

## TRIBUTES TO PROF. KARVE

POONA, June 15 (A. P. I.): Tributes were paid to Prof. D. K. Karve the Octogenarian founder of the Indian Women's University and the Hindu Widow's Home, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the "Home" last evening under the Presidentship of the Raja of Phaltan.

Prof. Karve said that the "Home" founded in 1896 has extended its usefulness and he was glad that he could be present at the Golden Jubilee. His object in starting the "Home" was to help Hindu Widows whose plight in those days was unenviable. During the last fifty years conditions have changed and the "Home" could now care for and educate not only widows but other women also. He therefore suggested that the "Home" would now be named "Hindu Women's Institution".

## No Interpretation On "Quit Kashmir" Counsels' Advice

SRINAGAR, June 15. (A. P. I.): An appeal to the Press and the public to refrain from placing any interpretation on the term "Quit Kashmir" pending the trial of the Kashmiri leaders was made to-day by the Counsel defending Sheikh Abdullah and Mr. Sham Lal Saraf. They said: "Various interpretations are being put on the word 'Quit Kashmir' by both State and Indian press although cases are pending for decision in a court of law. We request the Press and others that in fairness to the accused they may kindly desist from putting interpretations on the term 'Quit Kashmir' as long as it does not receive final interpretation from the Court where sedition cases are pending".

## European Move Against Passive Resisters

JOHANNESBURG, June 14. (Reuter): At a big meeting of Europeans last night in a Durban suburb to discuss what attitude Europeans should adopt towards the passive resisters, it was decided that all Europeans should refrain from any action against Indians which might lead to violence. The meeting also passed a resolution demanding that all passive resistance campaigners should be deported.

## BRITISH GOLF CHAMPION ELIMINATED

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 14. (Reuter): Dick Burton, British Open Golf Champion was to-day eliminated from the United States Open Golf competition.



# B. A. & 3RD M. B., B. S. EXAMS. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the B.A. Degree Examination held by the Bombay University in April last—

**FIRST CLASS HONOURS: 16 25**  
 26 173 181 210 218 219 221 231 232  
 239 245 246 255 260 291 415 464 680  
 805 808 812 814 815 865 878 883 887  
 893 895 1149 1219 1224 1306 1352 1468  
 1505 1511 1515 1534 1536 1800 1801  
 1822 1833 1842 1844 2000 2002 2108  
 2211 2218 2219 2290.

**SECOND CLASS HONOURS: 2 8**  
 9 13 17 22 27 32 33 34 38 39 49 57  
 60 64 65 72 74 76 78 80 87 121 131 149  
 152 160 161 164 165 166 172 177 178  
 179 180 183 185 187 188 190 192 193  
 194 195 198 199 208 211 213 214 217  
 220 233 234 235 236 237 238 241 242  
 243 247 248 251 254 256 258 262 263  
 267 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277  
 278 280 281 283 284 285 286 287 288  
 289 290 292 293 294 295 302 303 308  
 310 312 313 316 317 318 321 326 328  
 329 334 336 338 341 346 347 349 350  
 352 360 363 366 380 381 383 384 385  
 391 394 400 408 409 422 423 426 431  
 432 433 439 447 451 454 457 458 459  
 460 676 678 679 681 684 685 687 688  
 692 695 697 724 725 727 728 729 730  
 740 743 744 752 753 759 764 773 774  
 779 802 803 806 807 810 811 813 816  
 819 820 822 825 828 856 863 864 868  
 870 871 874 875 876 877 879 880 886  
 888 890 892 894 897 900 902 903 904  
 907 908 911 913 914 916 918 922 930  
 939 941 943 949 952 955 961 962 970  
 976 978 981 1134 1135 1136 1141 1142  
 1143 1146 1147 1148 1173 1175 1177  
 1182 1186 1188 1196 1198 1214 1215  
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 1333 1338 1344 1346 1477 1348 1356  
 1369 1371 1379 1470 1471 1472 1476  
 1480 1485 1490 1497 1508 1509 1510  
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 1839 1841 1846 1850 1853 1854 1929  
 1943 1952 1954 1957 1989 1991 1993  
 2003 2010 2011 2012 2014 2023 2027  
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 2106 2107 2110 2113 2115 2117 2121  
 2122 2129 2169 2170 2179 2180 2183  
 2184 2195 2213 2214 2223 2265 2271  
 2272 2287 2296.

**PASS CLASS: 1 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12**  
 14 15 18 19 21 24 31 36 37 40 41 42  
 43 44 45 47 48 51 52 53 54 55 56 58  
 59 63 66 67 68 69 70 71 73 75 82 83  
 86 89 90 92 93 98 99 100 101 102 104  
 105 106 107 108 109 110 115 116 117  
 118 123 124 125 126 128 129 130 132  
 133 134 135 136 139 142 150 151 153  
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 182 184 189 196 200 201 202 203 205  
 206 207 209 222 223 224 227 229 240  
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 325 327 331 332 333 335 343 344 345  
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 2319 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325

Results of the following candidates have been reserved:

**NUMBERS: 497, 1342, 2278.**

Scholarships Prizes and Medals have been awarded as under:

The Ellis Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 26 and 1954

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship to No. 1352

The James Taylor Prize to No. 464

The Bhau Daji Prize to No. 173

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship to No. 1182

The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship to No. 256

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship to No. 173

The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize to No. 173

The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal to No. 865

The Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur Prize to No. 1306

The Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar Gold Medal to No. 260

The Rustumjee Hormusjee Mody Prize to No. 1534

**THIRD M.B.B.S. RESULTS**

The following candidates have passed the Third M.B.B.S. Examination held by the Bombay University in May last.

**PASS: 6 8 9 10 13 14 19 21 22 27**

28 30 31 44 47 49 50 52 53 54 56 58

60 66 67 74 75 77 79 81 92 93 94

96 98 100 103 104 108 109 118 123

131 133 132 135 145 147 148 150 152

154 156 158 163 170 172 175 177 179

182 185 187 188 189 190 192 193 196

198 199 203 205 206 208 213 217 219

224 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233

234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242

243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251

252 253.

\* Distinction in Ophthalmology.

\*\* Distinction in Pathology.

\*\*\* Distinction in Midwifery.

The Scholarships, Prizes and Medals have been awarded as under:—

## Von Papen's Trial Begins

NUREMBERG, June 14. (Reuter): Pale and gaunt but elegant, in blue pin-striped suit, silver-haired Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador in Turkey for much of the war, entered the witness box to open his evidence before the War Crimes Tribunal here to-day.

The 67-year-old diplomat complained that for years he had been a misunderstood man. Ever since the time when as the German Military Attaché in Washington during the first part of the World War 1 he had been wrongfully accused of "illegal acts and sabotage", he had been dogged by names like "chief plotter", and "Nazi spy." As late as 1941, he was described by a New York paper as "the devil in top hat", he complained.

"Thus was public opinion formed—a complete distortion of my character and motives," said Von Papen, adding wistfully: "I regret I never tried to correct this wrong propaganda."

As an evidence of his real character von Papen, who at one time in the First World War was Chief of Staff to the fourth Turk army, described his "hard struggle" with the German and Turk Headquarters in Palestine in December 1918, as a result of which Jerusalem was evacuated and saved from shelling the British.

Reports of heavy damage done in some villages in the Khandwa district by cyclone in the last week have been received here. It is stated that damage worth about Rs. 15,000 was caused.

1. The Charles Morehead Prize to No. 56.
2. The Viceroy's Silver Medal to No. 56.
3. The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883 to No. 56.
4. The Lady Reay Silver Medal and Prize to No. 56.
5. Dr. R. S. Poredi Gold Medal to No. 56.
6. The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize to No. 131.
7. The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal to No. 131.
8. The Manorama Vijayraj Hazrat Scholarship to No. 131.
9. The Bai Hirabai Pestaji Hormusji Cama Gold Medal to No. 50.
10. The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to No. 93.

## Auditors' Examination Results

NEW DELHI, June 14 (A.P.I.): In pursuance of rule 34 of the Auditor's Certificate Rules 1932 the following candidates have been declared successful in the final examination held under these rules in March 1946 says a Press Note:—

Agrawala, Kunji Behari Lal; Alexander, M. J.; Ambekar Waman Ganesh; Balasubramanian, A.; Banerjee, Jitendra Nath; Bardalai, Kiran Chandra; Basu, Samarendra Nath; Chacko, Jacob; Choksey, Narendra Natterlal; Cooper, Rustumji V. Cavasji; Danaudia, Sadhu Ram; De, Bejoy Krishna; Desai, Rameshchandra Dahyabhai; Gopalakrishnan, P. S.; Gore, Vishwanath Hari; Gannathan, Ranganatha; Kapadia, Laxmidas Khimji; Keenan, Denis; Malhotra, Iqbal Nath; Malhotra, S. N.; Merchant, N. E.; Mitra, Xamir Kumar; Narayana-sankar, D.; Oomrigar, Jal Byramshawam and Parasuraman, S.

## SECOND PARIS CONFERENCE

### Problems Before Foreign Ministers' Conference

PARIS, June 15. (Reuter): The sceptre of a divided Europe casts its shadow over the second Paris Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States, France and Russia which opens at Luxembourg Palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon, cables Harold King. Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Leading actors in the peace drama—Mr. James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, Mr. Ernest Bevin the British Foreign Secretary and M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister—flew from their capitals yesterday afternoon.

The French Foreign Minister M. Georges Bidault will preside at the opening meeting at which formalities will be cut to a minimum as the Conference is continuation of the meeting that began last April.

Consideration of the agenda which will be the business of today's meeting will provide the first test whether the 'Big Four' have any chance of breaking the deadlock reached when the Conference adjourned on May 16 and from which the Foreign Ministers deputies have failed in the meantime to find any way of escape.

The first test will be whether Russians agree to discuss Germany and Austria as well as give peace treaties with Italy, Rumania Hungary, Finland and Bulgaria.

### STIFFENING IN ITALIAN ATTITUDE

LONDON, June 14. (APA): Italy may refuse to sign a peace treaty, rather than accept onerous and unfair conditions, it was learned authoritatively yesterday.

Virtually on the eve of renewed four-power talks in Paris, where Italian peace terms are to be thrashed out, a significant stiffening in Italian attitude was reported.

Well-informed sources indicated that British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin may have been advised that there are limits beyond which Rome cannot go.

Arguing that Italy has resolutely worked her passage and conformed to every Allied requirement, Rome is understood to contend that she is entitled to a just treaty, readmitting Italy to the family of nations.

## Senate Cotton Bloc Leader Dies

WASHINGTON, June 13 (U.P.A.): Senator John H. Bankhead, leader of the Senate Cotton Bloc died to-day of heart attack. He was aged 73.

## END GREY HAIR



## SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

**DULEEPSINHJI ON INDIAN CRICKET—ITS DEFECTS AND HANDICAPS—GLAMORGAN'S SPORTING GESTURE—MANKAD SOLVES A PROBLEM—BOWLING HEADACHE—CONSTANTINE'S CERTIFICATES—INCREASING POPULARITY OF SOCCER—TRADES FORGE AHEAD.**

Speaking at the Rotary Club Lunch on Tuesday last, Prince Duleep Singhji had some hard things to say about those who are responsible for development of Cricket in India. Commenting on schoolboy Cricket in this country he said that lack of coaching was responsible for a good deal of wastage of excellent material. Similar is the case with our Varsity cricket, he remarked.

"I feel the same lack of organisation, he exclaimed in disgust, "runs through every phase and stage of our cricket. Varsity sides have no ground of their own, and players are allowed to play for nine years which is far too long. A youngster having to wait all these years to get a place in the side, loses interest and either takes to some other game or loses all interest in sport."

### ITS DEFECTS AND HANDICAPS

With regard to Bombay Cricket, Duleep pointed out that clubs in Bombay had very little space to play in and matches were so closely packed that strokes which would get batsmen out were usually fours or put down as good strokes. "Hassett said to me, after watching cricket on our maidans, that he could understand why we have no fast bowlers. He said that a fast bowler would have to run across two pitches to get a full run!"

Referring to the top class of Indian cricket, Duleep stated that the associations did little to help to improve the standard except to enter for the National Championship.

The Board of Control tries to do something, but unfortunately this body is the tool of a few showmen out for their own interest. When the parent and paramount body adopts the method of buying and selling votes, there is something radically wrong, declared Duleep.

Our players also had their share of the Criticism. He said that Indian cricketers were on the whole, a selfish lot with a selfish outlook and this led to bad fielding and bad performances on the field. If the right out look was drilled into boys when at school there would ever have been a fiasco like the 1936 tour to England.

I earnestly hope the above criticisms will have a salutary effect on all concerned.

### GLAMORGAN'S SPORTING GESTURE

The clock of the weather after being generous to the Indian tourists in some of the matches was rather unkind to them when they met Glamorgan early this week. In that they were deprived very narrowly of an innings victory against the home team. It rained so much that only two hours play was possible on the third day. But Glamorgan sportingly allowed a little more time to the tourists to win the match outright. Success however, did not come in their way.

Thanks to the magnificent batting of Amarnath, who registered an unbeaten century—104 to be exact.—Merchant (52) Mankad (86) and Hazare (79), India were able to fill up 376 for the loss of 6 wickets only. Vijay Merchant who led the side again, applied closure at this stage. It is really very gratifying to note that Amarnath has at last come to form. We hope he will be in his best colours in the approaching big contests.

### MANKAD SOLVES A PROBLEM

Although Vinoo was unlucky to miss the three figures narrowly, he

solved India's problem of finding a suitable opening bat. He may be safely depended upon to share this responsibility with Merchant. His bowling will suffer thereby to a certain extent, but that cannot be helped. His batting ability will be in greater need in the Tests than his bowling. Let us hope that C. S. Nayudu will strike form by then and contribute his quota right royally. It is very likely Rusi Modi, Amarnath and Hazare will follow the opening pair in this order which may however be reversed to suit the occasion. Should these Stalwarts do their bit properly, we may rely on the rest to hit up a handsome total.

### BOWLING HEADACHE

It is however, our bowling department which is likely to cause a strong headache to our skipper. I hope Pataudi stand out of the first Test and give his more experienced Vice—Vijay Merchant—the opportunity of making of the best out of the stock at their command. I am not prepared to lay high premium on the cheap wickets which Sarwate and Mankad collected at Cardiff. It is quite clear that the Glamorgan batsmen threw away their wickets in a hurry—more or less—just to entertain the crowd who were braving the inclement weather for a long time.

This is what Constantine says about our bowling, "The bowling of the Indians is comparatively weaker than the batting. Whereas one is at a loss to discover how Indian batsmen could get out on a good wicket in three days the reverse also applies. How could the tourists get a good side out on a good wicket on three days."

### CONSTANTINE'S CERTIFICATE

"Hazare has impressed me as a steady and most resourceful bowler" continues Learie. I confirm my earlier impressions that Shinde is the most potential and Sarwate the most unusual. He is an obvious leg-break bowler with easy flight, who spins the ball, but his change is a most vicious off break which has often caught batsmen unawares and to their doom. Banerjee lacks that extra pace to make him troublesome. In my opinion he would be much more useful bowling an outswinger instead of an inswinger.

The weakest part of the Indians is their fielding. There are a few exceptions with Gul Mahomed a joy to watch. Fielding weakness will cause the Captain much difficulty quite apart from the headache to the bowlers, who may have to trick batsmen out more than once or twice! The tendency of fieldsmen detailed to do duty on the boundary to stand within 15 or 20 yards of it still persists. They so often fail to cut off a four that it is amazing it has not yet occurred to them. Both ground work and catching must be drilled into some sort of efficiency before the Test match begins," concludes Learie.

### INCREASING POPULARITY OF SOCCER

I was greatly pleased to see the Cooperage ground packed with enthusiastic spectators—the biggest of the season I am informed—on Sunday last when the two leading Indian teams—Tatas, the reigning champions and Trades met in a senior Harwood League engagement. There was a large number of Europeans, including servicemen, present on the occasion. Not only that they vociferously supported one side or the other as the situation demanded. Some of them appeared to be strong partisans too. This is indeed a happy augury for the future. In the past we used

## THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

press and its communal trade union has definitely opposed the strike and encouraged Black-legging). Also it will be noticed that out of the four Muslims on this committee two are Congressmen and NONE are Leaguers. This is a fact that I would like to commend, among others, to my Communist friends who still proclaim that the League represents the freedom urge of the Muslim masses.

The Railway Member, I notice, has been trying to 'propagandize' the public into believing that if the Government accepts the railwaymen's demand for No Retrenchment, higher wages and better service conditions, it would involve a tremendous expense which, ultimately, would have to be borne by the poor tax-payer in the form of increased third class fares. Of course, he does not mention the fact that the railways made a profit of 430 crores during the war, while the workers' demands, even if conceded in full, do not involve an expenditure of more than 70 or 80 crores. Faced with a strike he starts talking of the amenities for third class passengers which he proposes to supply. But we know how well he and his predecessors have treated third class passengers and are not likely to be taken in by such arguments.

Nor is the Government's lamentation about food transport likely to cut any ice. There was no railway strike at the time of the Bengal famine when millions were allowed to die, while Race Specials continued to run and wagons needed to transport grain were used to carry race horses. Moreover, the railwaymen have already offered to run Food Specials to carry grains and other foodstuffs ONLY, during the period of the strike. If the Government were sincere in their concern for food they would have no hesitation in accepting this offer. But the prestige which came in the way of accepting rice from Indonesia's unrecognized republican Government will again prevent the bureaucracy from unbending in the interests of humanity.

### People's Programme For Better Railways

As for Retrenchment, Sir Edward Benthall certainly wouldn't like to recall the sixteen-point programme formulated by the Railwaymen's Federation and forwarded to the Government as early as October

to have a very lean crowd generally during the League season and when two Indian teams played, Europeans—and more particularly, soldiers—used to give the engagement a wide berth. The obvious reason for it was that the standard of football provided by the Indians was beneath their notice. Times have now changed. Indians can not only hold their own now but pay them back in their own coin too.

### TRADES FORGE AHEAD

Trades pursued their unbeaten career and accounted for the champions by a solitary goal. Thus they avenged their previous defeats in the Nadkarni Cup. Was it due to over-confidence that Tatas lost the fight? Whether it was so or not, it cannot be denied that Trades had much the better of the game and deserved to win. If they did not show a bigger margin in the score it was solely due to the splendid defence work set up by Mandon and Co. It was their forwards, Joveniano in particular, who failed them. If Long Shauks pays more attention to the leather than to his opponents, he would be much more useful to his side and dangerous to his opponents. This defeat has shoved Tatas downward to the fourth rank in the Table. Trades, on the other hand, have risen to the top. They owe this in a measure to E.H.Q. who have now transformed themselves to Movements Control—for their grand victory against R.A.F. It is however too early to say who will ultimately prevail.

1945. If these suggestions were acted upon not only would there be no need to throw lakhs of poor workers on the scrap-heap of unemployment, not only would the Government be able to absorb all the ex-servicemen it wants to provide for, but it would also improve and rationalize the entire railway system. This programme postulated reduction of hours of work (which means more employment), introduction of weekly calendar rest days, Leave reserves to be increased, reduction of rail-lengths for engineering gangmen, abolition of contract labour, extension of workshop production, reduction of mileage for overhauling of locomotives, wagons and carriages, rebuilding of third class carriages so as to provide better facilities for passengers in the form of bath rooms, fans and sleeping accommodation, reopening of lines that were closed during the war, restoration of trains that were stopped, expansion of rail motor services, and laying of double tracks and opening of new lines.

It is highly important that the public should know of this programme because it is not only in the interests of the workers but also of the travelling public which demands safer and more comfortable travel. Any sensible, responsible Government ought to have thought of all these things instead of blindly, callously deciding on retrenchment without caring what would happen to these unemployed workers. But has one ever associated sense or humanity with the regime of which Sir Edward Benthall and his Railway Board are (one hopes) the last lingering representatives?

### Heritage Of Horrors

The Railway strike may or may not come off. It can, and may be averted if the Government sees light and, disregarding senseless notions of prestige, it decides to refer ALL the demands of the workers to adjudication. (After all it is not a very pleasant prospect for a million workers most of whom are already existing on a semistarvation basis to go on a strike which will surely mean considerable hardships for them. A worker goes on a strike only when he is desperate and knows that there is no other alternative for him.) But the railwaymen, by their dramatic decision, have done a great national service by highlighting and exposing the Government of India's callous Labour policy. This regime has the dubious distinction of having failed to ratify the maximum number of International Labour Office conventions (49 out of 63), and has not yet carried out ten of the most important recommendations of the Commission on Labour appointed by itself as early as 1929. Nor has it carried out the recommendations of various committees appointed by itself to report on wages (e.g. Rao Committee recommended Rs. 45 Dearness Allowance for railwaymen, while actually it is as low as Rs. 14 in some cases!).

This Government is leaving behind a legacy of many acts of incompetence and criminal disregard of the interests of the people. It is to be devoutly hoped that our own leaders, if and when they form a National Government, will disown this heritage of horrors and make it their first duty to undo the many wrongs that have been done by the imperialist regime to the Indian working class.

### If The 'Sarkar' Doesn't

The simplest and best summing up of the Strike situation I overheard in a taxi. The driver was explaining things to his companion and concluded:

"Take it from me, that's exactly what will happen. If the sarkar doesn't grant the demands of the railway workers, then on 27th June, exactly at twelve midnight, all trains—Mails or Passengers or even Viceroy's Special—will come to a stop wherever they are."

### 32-PAGE BOOKLET

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## Let us talk it over—

Whenever I find myself pushing my way through the resounding corridors of a girls' hostel, I feel so nostalgic! You must really pardon me for using the word 'nostalgic.' For, a hostel does become a keen rival of 'home' especially when the best years of one's life (by which I mean the formative period in life) are spent in a hostel. Don't I know sisters, aunts and even grand-mothers who are tantalized by the young lady's attachment to that thing called a 'hostel'? I am sticking like a leech to that particular word because 'a boarding' instantly brings to the mind the spectre of the tip-toeing Lady Superintendent stabbing the darkness of the dormitory with her bright torch-light and the stern matron with a dose of castor oil on a Sunday morning! Of course, in a school boarding also there are umpteen occasions for mirth and merry making, the numerous festivals, the Annual Day and even a birthday of the youngest boarder, too. But still, a hostel is a hostel after all with its many freedoms.

\* \* \* \* \*

Some days back I happened to visit a cousin in her hostel. Those were very busy days for them as the exam. was just round the corner. Naturally I expected to find a doleful silence in their premises and the girls buried in their books and journals, some dozing away in the easy chair and a few lying to keep away from sleep by sitting in the most uncomfortable positions, on the writing desk itself or even by horse-riding a chair mounted on a huge table! Contrary to my expectations I heard them bandying arguments in a heated discussion.

I was really amused when I discovered that the storm was brewing over a mere typed letter!—or to be precise, over a type-written envelope received by a girl student, which had roused suspicion of the Superintendent! And in her anxiety to know the 'seditions' contents, she had unravelled the cover. This was undoubtedly super-superintendence and no wonder the young medicos were fuming and blustering over the incident. To many of us living in the kingdom of our homes this may appear just as an incident of no consequence but with those girls it was a question of their freedom and personal privacy.

I am not one of those advocating a free charter for young, inexperienced, ignorant girls (and also boys) staying away from their homes. By all means there ought to be certain restrictions on their activities, visitors, outing hours, hygiene (which in particular is totally neglected in hostels for grown up girls)! But don't these regulations need adjustment according to the category of students for whom the hostel is meant? The practice of correspondence censorship is not altogether condemnable but it must be exercised with discretion. Of what earthly use is it likely to be in the case of medical students (in a co-education institute) whose very nature of study and work calls for a considerable freedom of movements?

\* \* \* \* \*

Some time back our Government had announced that they proposed to open a number of suitable hostels for girls in Ratnagiri district. Such hostels have become a crying need in many other educational centres like Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Ahmedabad, etc.) In view of this promise, will it not be proper for our women organizations to draw some sort of 'regulations and supervision charter' and send it to the authorities concerned? And if this could be done in co-operation with students organizations, so much the better.

\* \* \* \* \*

Referring to comments made in this column about Pre-Primary Education, Mr. R. V. Shah, Secretary of the B. P. Balkanji Bari writes that "it is high time the Government gave due consideration to this important need of our country." He also writes to say that Smt. Tarabai Modak and Sjt. Shavakbhai Bhojraj are busy drawing up a scheme for pre-primary education. It'll certainly be a useful contribution to the problem of education in our country.

I should, however, like to point out that pre-primary education is nowhere in the picture of the Educationists Conference called by Mr. B. G. Kher at Poona on the 22nd of this month. It is not too late to request the Premier to remove the drawback even now.

—Leela

# They Climb The Stairs To Look For Marriage

Business is flourishing these days for the Parisian matrimonial agencies. After the war many men and women unable to find partners themselves, are flocking to the "go-betweens". Here is a typical day at an agency in Paris where the clients sit with fixed stares as they await their destiny.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS: In the fashionable Rue de Rivoli I climbed three storeys of an office block to see for myself how, in the traditionally gay city of Paris, marriages are systematically arranged and the foundations of bourgeois family life laid.

No statistics are available about the proportion of "arranged" to ordinary weddings, matrimonial brokerage being one of the world's most discreet professions. But there is good evidence to support the claims made by all agents here of an ever-growing "increase in business."

When I opened the door of the office—a door innocently marked "publicity"—I found the waiting-room crowded out with men and women of all ages.

Except that there were no swollen cheeks to be seen, one might have thought oneself in a dentist's waiting-room: the upholstered chairs were ranged round the walls in the same prim fashion; there was the same little table in the centre littered with antiquated magazines; above all there was the same look of pained tension in the clients' expressions and the same silence.

All eyes were rigidly averted towards either the floor, the ceiling, or the window—no mean feat of self-discipline in so confined a space. When a man could not help fidgeting he would steal a furtive peep at another man, never at any of the girls—as if he could not bear to look at someone who might one day become his wife.

ENTER—THE AGENT.

As for the women, it seemed that they could not even bear to look at each other. Perhaps the knowledge that there are two women to every man eligible for marriage in France, the feeling that competition would be fierce, had something to do with it.

On the other hand, the women looked more self-composed, less shamefaced than the menfolk. They sat with their silk-stockinged or bare legs negligently crossed.

The dramatic moment came when the matrimonial agent herself, a sharp-faced middle-aged woman, emerged from her inner sanctum—having seen the preceding client out through a back door—and scanned the faces lining the four walls.

All eyes were now focussed upon her, since she receives visitors not in turn, but simply as she thinks fit. A humane dentist, desirous of treating first those whose suffering is greatest, might act that way. For all the seeming arbitrariness of this procedure, there is little of caprice in the good lady's choice. She has on her desk two huge black-bound volumes, one for each of the sexes, in which is inscribed the inventory of her stock-in-trade—hundreds of would-be brides and bridegrooms.

Everything in these ledgers is entered methodically: name in the first column, then age, height, weight, trade or profession, fortune, family connections, colour of hair and, indeed, a highly detailed description of the person, rather like a police dossier, save only that birth-marks are omitted. In the last and broadest column of all there appears a lengthy world-picture of

the man or woman of the client's dreams.

THE "DREAM COLUMN"

To qualify for registration, each client must pay a fee of several hundred francs and must then provide proof of his or her "seriousness." Identity papers are asked for and scrutinised, and then the last column of all is filled in, recording the client's most cherished dreams. After that, it only remains for the client to sign an undertaking to pay a certain agreed sum should an introduction by the agency lead to wedlock.

As I watched the scene in the waiting room, a minute of awful suspense would pass each time the agent appeared. First she picked a man, apparently in the late forties, slumped in his armchair, with a worn leather document-case at his feet. Every line in his face, every fold in his neat clothes bespoke respectability and thrift. Next her choice fell on a woman clad in mourning, presumably a widow, with a soft bosom and a hard face. Matrimonial agents prefer serious people, and these two were eminently serious.

A fair-haired youth, clearly still in his teens, was left until last. He stood in a corner pretending to read a book and occasionally rubbing the dust off his thick-soled boots on to the back of his trouser-legs.

WHY THEY CREEP IN.

Every now and then a newcomer entered the waiting-room, always with the same furtiveness. Why so stealthily? Because only the timid and the love-starved come here, and they are abashed at this open confession of a yearning spirit, especially in a city like Paris where affections and passions are often publicly flaunted.

Sometimes there are other, more material, reasons for furtiveness. There are the would-be bigamists—deserted wives and misunderstood husbands who would try their luck again. There are family men wishing to be introduced to some forlorn woman merely for the sake of a temporary flirtation, a make-believe "lifelong" attachment that must necessarily end in an early and perhaps sad parting.

There is the wealthy woman who presents herself fearfully lest she be tricked into parting with her fortune without acquiring a truly loving husband; and, to match her, there is the would-be rich man racking his brains how to acquire a dowry without the "embarrassment" of a wife.

"HIEROGLYPHIC" ADVERTISEMENTS.

The French press is daily filled with columns of small advertisements dedicated to the marriage market. Only an initiate can make head or tail of them, as they are replete with one-letter abbreviations. Transcribed, these hieroglyphics read—and I am now quoting at random from a newspaper of standing—as follows:

"Bachelor, 40, 1 meter 70 centimeters tall, school diploma, sound position, 4 million francs' fortune, wants to marry young lady or widow aged 28-32, Aryan, slim, very beautiful, preferably brunette, blue eyes, good education and upbringing, simple tastes, must have medium dowry and be heiress.

Photo indispensable. Discretion assured. Very serious. Write Box, etc."

Another advertisement in the same men's column specifies that the woman must be "without physical or moral blemish, but physical strength and beauty immaterial."

In the women's columns the fat dowries are usually offered to serving officers, "land, sea or air immaterial." One touchingly simple announcement says: "Five very pretty young girl students want kindred souls with a view to marriage. Write Box, etc."

How much ink and how many hopes are spent in replying to these "small wants" can only be guessed. But the good lady in the Rue de Rivoli assured me that the matrimonial agencies handle the majority of arranged matches.

FLESH AND PHANTASY

She and her kind close their doors in the mornings, but it is then that the crucial and most delicate work is performed. The "dream" column in the male ledger is compared with the entries of living persons of flesh and blood in the female ledger, and meetings are arranged accordingly.

The inner sanctum is simply furnished with two armchairs drawn up before the polished desk at which the marriage broker officiates. There the couples sit, discussing themselves and their future, while the agent strives to earn her commission honestly by pooh-poohing the various objections and awkward questions raised by the potential lovers about each other.

She always points out that the secret of successful marriage is compromise. Hers is by no means an

## WOMEN'S PAGE

easy task, as many, "serious" inhibited people prove very hard-headed, practical, and hard to please.

HOVERING IN THE BACKGROUND.

Occasionally, one party or another is so terribly shy that the broker has to arrange a meeting in a restaurant, theatre, or railway station. The agent gives detailed instructions on aids to identification—the woman, for instance, to wear a white and the man a red button-hole. If possible, the principal matchmaker, or one of her assistants, hovers in the background to ensure that neither the swain nor his lady funks the meeting.

"People are inclined to laugh at our profession," the agent told me, "but it is very serious. We search out 'hidden treasures', intellectuals, officials, beautiful girls, and other people who are too busy to have time for social intercourse. But for us, they might remain bachelors or spinsters to the end of their days. Think what a loss that would be for the nation!"

"Now that the war is over, we are doing very well. Many young men have come back from prisoner-of-war and concentration camps, without friends, and they seek our help. And French girls nowadays are much less frivolous than they used to be. They realise that the only true happiness is within the domestic hearth. They are serious people, and we are interested only in serious people."

"The other day a lady whom I had married off called in to show me her first baby—such a bonny infant."

On the way downstairs I met more tense-looking men and women, literally taking the first step towards matrimonial bliss. They looked so distressingly lifeless that it was a real pleasure to get out into the busy, happy-go-lucky Rue de Rivoli again.





### Peace—Or War?

"PEACE, 1946": (With a large Query), (pp. 107, Rs. 2-4), (Sole Distributors for India, Padma Publications, Ltd.).

The book features a dissertation on the political future of this globe, in view of Yalta, Teheran, Dumbarton Oaks, San Francisco, Russia, Bolshevism and Socialism, and the "co-operation" resulting therefrom. The dissertation is by Isaac Don Levine, H. G. Rogers, H. W. Henderson and Colm Brogan, respectively. The book succinctly describes how various political moves were made by Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt that ultimately succeeded in bringing Stalin on the top in spite of the efforts of the other two and of Turkey. "From Finland and the Baltic nations to Rumania and Hungary, a great part of Europe has already been placed outside the pale of Western civilisation." That is the "iron curtain" referred to by Mr. Churchill in his recent speech in America this year. Now, Russia has embarked on her 15 year plan, the end of which no one can foresee. Two rival ideologies stand face to face and are heading for a stern trial of strength. "Sombre indeed, will be the fortunes of mankind if some awful schism arises between the Western Democracies and the Russian people." This disturbing and compelling book deduces from a study of recent events, that (notwithstanding the U.N.O.) the earth is heading steadily towards a third World War, more ruthless than ever before.

### Religion Of Parsis

"ZOROASTRIANISM by H. P. Blavatsky, pp. 28, As. 8 (International Book House Ltd., Bombay).

This is a reply to several questions, posed by a Parsi gentleman, as to whether Zoroastrianism, regarded from the standpoint of occult philosophy, is in itself monotheism, pantheism, polytheism or atheism. What does this particular religion look like when divested of the doctrine of penitence? Is fire-worship borrowed from the Vedas? What was the true teaching of Zoroaster? In order to understand the religion, should Parsis have to study "yogism" and occultism?

The reviewer will not mar the in-

## Synthesis Of Religions

"INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE HINDU DOCTRINES", by Rene Guenon, translated by Marco Pallis, pp. 351, 12 sh. 6d., (Messrs. Luzac and Co., 45, Great Russell St., London, W.C. 1).

The scope of the book is wider than the title would indicate. It is in fact an urgent appeal for, and an excellent introduction to, the study by the West, of Eastern knowledge and culture, and a gentle rebuke to the East for a hasty and unthinking adoption of unsuited Western expressions and conceptions in order to convey and justify Eastern thought.

The author holds that priceless gain would accrue to those who study the Eastern doctrines wherein they would discover knowledge the like of which exists nowhere in the West, and compared to which Western philosophies are but as child's play. "The present situation of the West is rather to be compared to that of the foolish virgins who, through the wandering of their attention in other directions, had allowed their lamps to go out; in order to rekindle the sacred fire, which in its essence is always the same wherever it may be burning, they must have recourse to the lamps still kept alight by their wiser companions."

The author strongly castigates the entire movement to impose the values of modern Western "civilisation" upon the East, under any of its various disguise, whether religious, educational "humanitarian" or frankly commercial. Such attempts will ultimately all fail; and the West, if it does not destroy itself, will sooner or later, have to sit at the feet of the East, and learn from it. In Part I, the author clears away the ingrained prejudices that are part of the common inheritance from the "Renaissance", with its adulation of the Graeco-Roman culture and its depreciation of other civilisations.

Part II is devoted to bringing out the real nature of metaphysical or universal knowledge. Part III illustrates the theme, by a detailed and critical examination of one of the important Eastern modes of thought, viz., the Hindu Doctrines. The criticism, however, is equally applicable to other Eastern modes of thought. Part IV shows where Western misconceptions exist in regard to Eastern philosophy. In conclusion, the author lays down the essential conditions for any genuine intellectual understanding between East and West.

Interest of the prospective reader of the book, by stating the answers given therein in light of occult philosophy to these and other questions. The book is one of absorbing interest to every Zoroastrian and other students of religion. The book shows that Zoroastrianism is not dead; a thinking Parsee, however, has to help himself if he would learn more. He or she had better start with this book.

"In default of which, the condition of the world cannot fail to become still worse than it is at present."

This is an extremely thoughtful book, both timely and wise, written on a sober, rational plane, and, therefore, all the more arresting and convincing. It deserves to be studied and pondered over by intellectuals, particularly of the West; whilst to Easterners, it will serve as a competent reminder of the true conceptions of their ancient great philosophy.

### The Monkey God

"HANUMAN", the Heroic Ideal of Hindustan, with portrait, by Swami Maithilyananda; pp. 83, Re. 1-4; Shri Ramakrishna Math, Wari, Dacca, (Asutosh Library, 3/8, Johnson Road, Dacca).

This book brings out in true perspective, the sterling qualities of head and heart of Shree Hanumanji, that have won for him a niche in almost every Hindu temple and in the heart of every Hindu. He is a living vibrant force, ever speeding youth to deeds of daring and chivalry. Hanumanji, the Brahmachari, was the embodiment of self-control, self-sacrifice, burning love for and devotion to God, humility and selflessness, combined with great physical strength and valour to be used in the service of truth and justice. He proved besides an ideal ambassador and a wise and practical philosopher statesman. He was a great soldier as well as a general. He is deservedly called "Maha Veera", the great hero, and by his career as depicted in the Ramayana, proves himself to be a worthy object of reverent worship and emulation—a challenge and an inspiration.

N. H. P.

### WORLD SECURITY

"SCHEMES FOR WORLD SECURITY"—By K. Venkoba Rao, B.A.M.L., Published by Rochhouse & Sons Ltd. Madras, Price Re. 1-4-0.

These are reprints of the Sunderam Iyer-Krishnaswami Iyer Endowment Lectures for 1945-46 delivered by the author under the auspices of the Madras University in November last year. The lectures deal with all the efforts hitherto made to guarantee world security. The author's analysis of the work of the League of Nations, the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the United Nations charter is penetrating.

Tamin Kamp Rahi Thi: By Sri Krishan Sinha Published by Adabi Roshni Publishing House, Hyderabad (Deccan) Price Re. 1-8-0

This is a collection of short stories in India by a well-known story writer. The first and principal story which gives the name to the book is a vivid revelation of Bengal famine of 1943. Most of the other stories are very readable.

## GUJARATI LITERATURE

GUJARATNUN GHADTAR—By Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai. Published by the University of Bombay and sold by N. M. Tripathi and Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 3. (1945).

Mr. Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai, an acknowledged writer and thinker of Gujarat, was entrusted by the University of Bombay in 1941, to deliver a series of lectures on Gujarati literature. He selected as his main theme the forces that moulded the structure of Gujarati in relation to its literature and society, and traced the same from the Vedic times, through the Muslim period, right up to now, analysing every phase of the evolution, not omitting geography, astronomy, geology and religion, Jain, Bauddha, Shaiv, Vaishnav, etc., Kavi Nanalal, as the representative of the modern period of Gujarati literature, has been treated in one whole lecture. Realism in Gujarati literature, brought up the rear of the series of his lectures, and in it, he has pointed out traces of the same from the medieval period right upto present times, the result of great research, thought, and assiduity. The book furnishes a landmark in the direction of this kind of literature.

K.

### RANGA'S NEW BOOK

HIND KITABS BOMBAY announce publication of "Colonial and Coloured Peoples"

"A Programme for their Freedom and Progress." By Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), pp. 210, with an Index. Price Rs. 4-12.

This book is an eloquent plea for the independence of all the Coloured and Colonial Peoples of the world, and is a powerful indictment of Western Imperialism which has exploited the coloured peoples and their lands since the dawn of the modern age. Prof. Ranga exposes the regressive forces behind the "civilizing" mission undertaken by the self-appointed "trustees" of the world's "backward" races, so called by those who are themselves vitally interested in keeping them backward.

"Why didn't you marry?" inquired the young man of the old bachelor.

"Well, you see," replied the bachelor, "when I was quite young I resolved that I wouldn't marry until I found the ideal woman. After many years I found her."

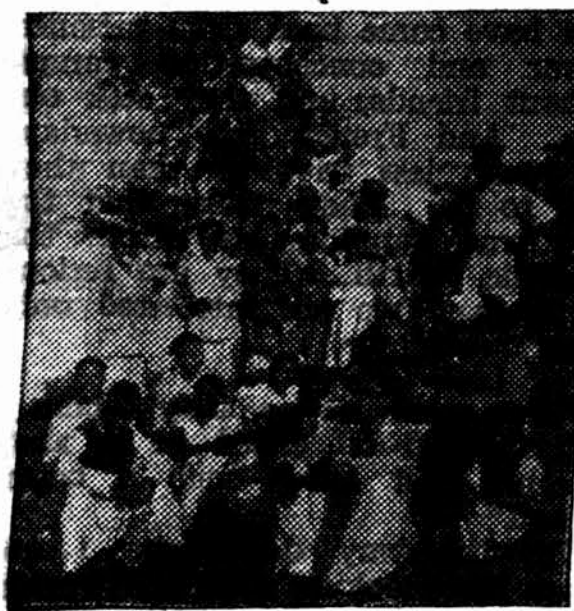
"And then?"

"She was looking for the ideal man," replied the bachelor, sadly.

### My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A whole-day Bombay and Suburban Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' Picnic and Conference will be held at Ghatkopar (Rashtriya Kanya Shala) on Sunday, 16th June 1946 (today). The picnic and conference are being arranged after nearly six months. Besides renewing our contacts with each other at the picnic, certain very important matters are to be discussed and decided at the Conference. It is hoped that as many as possible Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers as well as those who take interest in our children's centres and activities will kindly spare time to join this programme.

All must reach the place at Ghatkopar by about 9 a.m. (S.T.). Break-



Balkan-Ji-Bari workers on the picnic: With Gandhi cap, on the right, is Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-Ji-Bari.



fast is to be finished at home before starting for the picnic. Everyone has to bring with himself or herself his or her own lunch, a cup for drinking purposes, and a little quantity of sugar for the tea or coffee. All have to purchase their Return Railway Tickets themselves, and for the tiffin in the afternoon, the charges per head are 8 Annas only, which must be paid to Shri Rasik F. Shan, immediately on arrival at Ghatkopar. The party will leave Ghatkopar at about 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The following will be the programme:—9-30 a.m. Discussion on the draft of the proposed constitution; 11-45 a.m. Lunch; 12-30 p.m. Rest; 1-15 p.m. Entertainment Programme by Ghatkopar Balkan-Ji-Bari; 2-15 p.m. Activities of the different Local Branches; 3-30 p.m. Tiffin; 4-00 p.m. Half-yearly General Meeting. Those who cannot spare the whole day for the picnic and conference should make it a point to attend this Meeting without fail. The most important items on the Agenda (copies of which have been despatched by the General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-Ji-Bari, to all concerned) are: Decisions in connection with the strengthening of the activities, and elections of the Office-bearers of the Local Branches.

One of the jolliest pastimes for the monsoon season is for a family of children to run their own Home Ma-

gazine. There is no end to the numbers of interesting things which can go to its make-up.

The Artist in the family can design and colour the cover. Another member of the family can be the Editor and plan what must go into each page. Others can decide what their contributions shall be.

One can write a weekly account of family happenings, another can contribute a short story, another can collect items of useful information from printed magazines, and another a weekly account of school events, etc., etc.

A paragraph of amusing jokes about the family itself would always cause fun provided the jokes are not nasty or spiteful. And a page of unaided drawings by the tiny ones in the house usually helps towards the interest of the magazine.

If the owners of the magazine want funds for paper and ink, etc., perhaps parents, uncles and cousins would contribute for the privilege of reading the copy. Try it, and just see what fun it is!

That reminds me of a verse by John Wooley on "The Family Portraits":—

We have some ancient portraits That hang upon the wall; Some always look at you, but some Won't look at you at all.

A week ago last Saturday I was naughty, and no one knew;



This ship has a perilous journey before it, as it is in the middle of some shallows, and has to pass through them before it reaches land. Starting from the pointing arrow, can you make out a clear track to the land where the other arrow points to safety?

But the portraits looked as if to say "We are ashamed of you."

\* \* \* \* \* Have you joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pie stamps for postage. Induce your other friends also to do the same.

All Good Wishes from  
Your loving,  
Dada

"Gulistan"  
Khar-Bombay 21



In his speech at the annual meeting of the Royal India Society held in London January 3, Lord Zetland stressed the need of much closer and more widespread cultural contacts between Britain and India in view of the constitutional and political relations now "dissolving before our eyes." Proceeding he said that the cultural knowledge of India has to spread to a much wider public in Britain than hitherto and then he suggested that the Royal India Society can play a great part in this work particularly in the domain of art.

### Cost Of Contact

It is surprising that Britain should feel the necessity of acquiring better cultural knowledge about the country which she has held in subjugation for such a long time. Cultural conflict has been an obvious consequence of India's political slavery and the inevitable contact with Britain and other Western countries, and the success has, hitherto, remained with the West.

India's balance-sheet of several years' cultural connection with the West will show that the loss sustained by her is tremendous. The insidious disruption of her artistic and cultural life will appear to be one of the outstanding items on the debit side. Various Indian arts in the hands of the advocates of "cultural mongrelism" who are the rivals of the hereditary exponents have been ordered to approximate themselves to their corresponding western forms of expression. They are left without their high ideal and purpose and without the vigour and vitality of lifeful art.

### Through Universities

The international cultural contact has come into prominence during the war, and so also has the exchange of students as one of the mediums of its establishment. The system of education foisted on this country by its alien rulers has failed to foster appreciation, on the part of students, of the arts of their own country. It is mainly responsible for the propagation of pseudo-culture and some of the evils of the materialism of the West. One therefore fails to understand how students, who are trained on western lines and who are more western than Indian in their outlook, education, manners, and habits, would interpret Indian culture to the foreign countries.

The facilities in the British universities for the study of the oriental languages referred to by Lord Zetland will enable Britishers to understand, to some extent, what India of yore was like, but they will not help her, in any way, to regain her cultural individuality and greatness. The Oriental Centre, whose establishment in London is advocated by him, will prove to be a useful link provided India is represented therein by right men and material, and she will be able to supply both if she undertakes the task of her own cultural reconstruction.

### No Control Over Art

Art in its 'modernised' form will probably be the main point of contact with Britain and other countries. Samples of the sophisticated Indian culture with 'modernised' art in its facade have, of late, been appearing in increasing number in the cultural showcases of America and Britain. Among them should be mentioned the Shakuntala ballet which was, some time ago, repeated three times at the Embassy Theatre in London and music of India which was recently presented by musicians in 'Indian costumes' at the National Folk Festival in America. India's export trade of cultural goods is likely to be brisk in near future.

No accredited exponent of the Indian classical dance was invited to go over to London to direct or to participate in the Shakuntala ballet; nor was any folk-musician was called from India to represent her in the National Folk Festival, and yet an Indian ballet and music were respectively presented in the two countries. Nothing is known about the appropriateness of the quality of dance in the former and of the music in the latter which was a folk festival. Why should India not care to ascertain the qualifications of the artists who venture to interpret, without her approval, her culture to foreign countries?

So far this country has exercised no control over the representation of its art and culture outside its frontiers. It has allowed every artist irrespective of his training and qualifications to enjoy the privilege of functioning as its cultural ambassador if he has the means to go abroad. The free government should adopt a definite



### Britain's interest in India—Price paid for Contact—India's Culture in showcases—Office of Cultural Ambassadorship—Orientalists' work in India—No plan for art—Honour Hashra with Memorial—Fined for sake of Gandhiji.

nite policy as regards the representation of the country's art and culture in the west. It should recognise cultural contact as an article of international relations.

### Cultural Ambassadorship

The Indian art intended for demonstration in foreign countries should be of sterling character and of high order. The tradition is the most important factor in every Indian art. It has shaped the forms of the latter in various ages while retaining its own distinctive character. And the artists, who have cherished the tradition as their country's precious legacy, belong to the rank of hereditary exponents. There are also a few educated votaries to whom art is a life-time devotion and the tradition a sacred trust and who respect the hereditary exponents as authorities—on Indian arts.

And the artists, who should be considered as competent to negotiate international cultural contacts on behalf of India are the accredited hereditary exponents and life-time votaries. To them should be entrusted the privileged office of cultural ambassadorship and not to the half-baked amateurs, modernists and anti-traditionalists. The western world will frequently hear Tagore music and witness the works particularly of the revivalistic school of Bengal, but it should seek opportunities to acquaint itself with other schools—old as well as contemporary of music, dance and painting.

### Right Men And Material

Frankly speaking the west should be in search of high art and should not take everything that is offered to itself as the highest, unless the same is acknowledged as such in India. The Indian Government should honour a few well-known Kathaks and hereditary exponents of the various dance-techniques and masters of the North and South Indian schools of the classical music by sending them to foreign countries to give authentic expositions of their respective arts. And the foreign countries should learn to appreciate the art of such Indian artists even if they are unable to speak in English and unaccustomed to dress in the European style.

At the request of the Soviet Union Britain is said to have organised a 'Life of Shakespeare' exhibition to be sent to Moscow. Britain can, likewise, invite from India exhibitions of the lives of music-celebrities like Tansen, Haridas, Soordas and others with records of their music or with musicians who would be able to interpret them. If the west is eager to acquire better cultural knowledge about India, it should acquaint itself with the various facets of the Indian culture with the help of right men and material and reject the spurious or puerile art presented to it by amateurs and propagandists.

### Link Of Understanding

The bi-centenary of the birth of Sir William Jones—the well-known British Orientalist—was observed by the Royal India Society, London, on June 3, with a lecture by Professor A. J. Arberry on the subject of Jones tradition. Professor Arberry rightly pointed out that through the work of William Jones and his successors Britain had reaped a rich spiritual and cultural harvest from the East and especially India. But India should remember with gratitude European orientalists for whatever benefit has accrued to her for their work. At the same time she should not tolerate mistakes committed by any of them in the interpretation of her art, literature and culture.

Professor Arberry said, in conclusion, that, India has been a great laboratory of European Orientalists and that it was service in India which has given British Orientalists the opportunity for their studies and had enabled them to forge links of culture and understanding. In spite of the attempts made by some of the British Orientalists to interpret to the West the great cultural heritage of this country and to emphasise its distinctive character, the rulers have cared little to ensure continuity of her artistic and cultural traditions and to keep intact the pattern of her cultural life. The various fine arts are still continuing to be a pet aversion of New Delhi.

tinctive character, the rulers have cared little to ensure continuity of her artistic and cultural traditions and to keep intact the pattern of her cultural life. The various fine arts are still continuing to be a pet aversion of New Delhi.

### What About Art?

Models of the improved types of houses for men of the different ranks in the Indian Army were exhibited to press correspondents at New Delhi in April. A scheme is also said to have been ready for the vocational training, in various subjects including commercial art and interior decoration; of ex-service women—the demobilised W.A.C.(I.) personnel; and the cost of the scheme for the foundation of the Indian National War Memorial Academy near Poona is estimated in the vicinity of six crores of rupees. The Government's concern for the welfare of military personnel should be appreciated, but will the Government let the public know whether it has worked out any comprehensive plan for encouragement to the starving designers and craftsmen.

The Central Government, as the report goes, hopes to set apart a very large amount out of the revenue surpluses and to raise another equal to it by loan to finance the Central and Provincial post-war plans during the next five years. Subjects like education, health and roads will come under the provincial sphere. The expenditure on the various post-war plans will amount to millions, but will the smallest fraction thereof be reserved for art?

No specific mention of art is made so far in connection with post-war reconstruction. Arts and crafts have suffered a tremendous setback through the lack of state-patronage. Artists—hereditary as well as trained—have to rely on uncertain sources for their livelihood. The Government ought to recognise art as a vital interest of the people and assign to it a place of

importance in the programme of post-war reconstruction. Excellent opportunity will be found in the house-building plans for the adoption of the indigenous architectural traditions to modern requirements and for the reintegration of sculpture and mural painting in architecture.

### Poet-Dramatist

The tenth anniversary of the death of Munshi Aga Hashra Kashmiri—the celebrated poet and dramatist—was commemorated by the Hushra Committee at the Saboo Siddique Hall, Byculla, on Saturday June 8. Speeches on his life, work and contribution to poetry and drama were made by some speakers; and several poets who participated in the mushaira which was organised to mark the occasion, paid homage to him through the art of poetry.

Aga Hashra was a poet and dramatist of great abilities. He was a profound scholar of Urdu and Hindi and was a forceful writer. He was, moreover, a nationalist and an advocate of unity and cultural traditions of India. His poems, dramas and films should, apart from their high literary merits, be acknowledged as a splendid contribution to the national art and literature of the country.

A proposal was made in the meeting and was received with applause by the audience to start a movement to perpetuate, in a suitable form, the memory of Aga Hashra. It is gratifying to note that the organisers of the anniversary function have decided to form an influential memorial committee. Those who are interested in Indian literature, art and culture should contribute liberally to the memorial scheme. India should not miss to perpetuate the memory of the celebrity like the late Aga Hashra Kashmiri.

### Rightly Fined

It is interesting to note that Mr. Frederick Adolphus Gould—an actor-manager—was fined 255 pounds with five guineas as cost at Barnaby Rudge, London, for using revue jokes about Mahatma Gandhi. An actor and an actress were also fined five and four pounds respectively. The offence is said to be the use of jokes in spite of the order of Lord Chamberlain's department to cut them.

The stage should never degrade itself by indulging in jokes about world-revered personalities like Mahatmaji. On the contrary, it should draw inspiration from his saintly life, great work and noble teachings. Leaving politics aside, no non-political reason should be considered valid for allowing on the stage any screen jokes about him.

### Bridge Notes

## Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.

Spades are trumps. South leads. North and South are to win all eight tricks against any defense.

### BRIDGE PROBLEM SOLUTION

South leads club ace and club jack. West ducks and North discards diamond seven. South leads the club ten. West covers and North ruffs. North makes the spade nine. South discarding a heart. On this trick East cannot discard successfully. If he lets go a heart, North makes two neat tricks and East must then surrender his stopper in one of the minors. If he lets go a club or a diamond, North leads the diamond queen. East plays the King and South wins to cash whichever trick East's discard has established, whereupon East cannot guard both the hearts and the other minor suit.

SATURDAY  
MARCH 23, 1946

### NORTH

♠ 9 4  
♥ A 9  
♦ Q 7 4  
♣ K

### WEST

♠ —  
♥ 8 7 6  
♦ 8  
♣ Q 4 3 2

### EAST

♠ —  
♥ Q 10  
♦ K 10  
♣ 9 8 7 6

### SOUTH

♠ —  
♥ J 5  
♦ A 5  
♣ A J 10 5

It does not affect the result if West covers the second club instead of the third.

"I just want to say that if I were still in uniform, I most certainly would whistle at you."





# The LAST PAGE

Conducted by  
CHRONICLER

"Oh, my dear, if these horrible railway workers do go on strike, won't it disrupt the supply of foodstuffs?"  
"Worse, my dear. Much worse. If it is prolonged there won't be any Race Specials for us to go to Poona on Saturdays."

Twelve-twentyfive p.m. Five minutes to go for the last train out to Andheri.

A party of revellers, after a supper dance at the Byculla Club, arrives at the Bombay Central suburban line station. The men wear black dinner jackets, the women are resplendent in chiffons and silks. They are all in high spirits. They have had a helluva time. Real Scotch and hot music to dance to. Laughing and singing, slightly tipsy and somewhat dishevelled after four hours of mutual pawing and treading on each other's corns, they get down from the taxi. There is a polite scramble among the men to be the first to buy the tickets.

"Six First Class to Bandra", one of them shouts through the grill of the booking office.

The booking clerk who has been on duty for eight long hours, is a little slow in making out the tickets. The *Sahib* is impatient. "Come on, look sharp, you sonovabitch." The young clerk—he is hardly twenty-one—knows he has been abused but they didn't teach him such slangy abbreviations at school. At any rate he knows he can't answer back. The *Sahib* is always right! So he hands over the tickets and the change and, as the gay crowd disappears round the corner, he heaves a sigh, straightens his back, starts counting the cash which he will have to turn over. Ten—twenty—thirty—hundred—hundred fifty—two hundred—three hundred—three hundred and fortyseven. Three hundred and forty seven from one single window in one shift. And he imagines hundreds of clerks like him counting money—hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, lakhs, millions! But out of this he will get only thirty rupees at the end of the month. One rupee per day. Less than what the porters earn, less than a mill-worker, less than a municipal sweeper. And yet he is a matriculate and, if only his father could afford it he would have liked to go to college. . . . . The train whistle, sounding eerily as it disappears into the distance, is like the echo of his own sad sigh.

In the blazing June sun the gangman walks along the permanent way, five miles up, five miles down, tapping the joints with his steel hammer, testing the bolts and screws that keep the rails tightly joined to each other. It is hard work but he likes it. He knows it is important. One loose joint can send the train hurtling down the embankment at that hair-pin bend yonder, and cause the death of hundreds. He does his work efficiently, conscientiously, with mechanical precision learnt in fourteen years of tramping up and down the permanent way on this same line. It gives him satisfaction to know that he is doing a useful job. It gives him a sense of power. . . . .

But today he is a little absent-minded and not in a mood to talk and joke with the other members of the gang. There is something on his mind as he walks along silently, tapping at the rails mechanically, without thought, without conscious effort. Today, back at home in the little hut assembled together with scrap iron and discarded wooden sleepers, his wife lies on some rags spread on the floor alone facing the crisis of childbirth. Today—after years of patient waiting—he may become the father of a child—maybe a boy! A boy

who, after him, may also become an efficient gangman.

He wishes he were with her now to give her some comfort in these moments of pain, but they wouldn't give him leave. Gangmen have no leave privileges. Absence from work even for a single day, means loss of his daily wage, might even mean loss of his job.

Five miles up, five miles down! And when he returns home, his heart beating wildly with hope, he is greeted with a grim, ominous silence. He had fondly expected to hear the howling of his new-born, but he doesn't hear even the heavy breathing of his wife. As he opens the door he finds her—dead! By her side lies a little bundle of flesh—also dead! Gangmen can't afford doctors and nurses, not even midwives.

Absent-mindedly he loosens the fingers of his closed fist and lets fall a little shower of rupee notes and change—twenty-two rupees and eight annas, his 26-days monthly wage. Then he looks at the dead child and a grim smile breaks the tense muscles of his face. Thank God, he mutters, thank God they won't get another gangman—on twentytwo rupees and eight annas a month!

The boy of twelve has only a shirt on his back and the rain comes down in torrents. It is night and he is alone. He is shivering with cold and with fear. If only it were not so dark. . . . .

Every now and then there is a flash of lightning and the boy can see the railway lines for miles, stretching away into the distance. Somewhere along this line, at a distance of half a mile from each other, are other men—railway workers like him or just simple villagers routed out of their huts on this stormy night to guard the line for the safe passage of the Viceregal Special.

The boy is only twelve but he is no fool. He is an apprentice in the engine shed at a small junction station and is already beginning to learn the rudiments of his job. One Up. Two Down. Shunting. Goods. Passenger. Shuttle. Express. Mail. He knows them all. But this Viceregal Special is a new one which he has never seen before. He wonders why this train alone needs protection and no other train. And he wonders whether the eight rupees and eight annas that he is paid every month includes compensation for this kind of extra work, too. But then he remembers that the Viceroy is the big *laath sahib*, a super-king over all the "chhota laaths" and the rajas and the nawabs and the D.T.S. *sahibs*. Surely such a great one wouldn't pass by without throwing a rupee—may be, even a gold mohur—for the little boy who has stood so bravely in the rain to protect the life of the big *laath sahib*.

Over the sound and fury of the storm comes the piercing cry of the engine whistle, as the train comes thundering nearer and nearer. The boy's heart throbs with expectation of a large *bakhshish*. But, like a streak of lightning, the train flashes past through the storm—with all its windows and doors shut tight, and the big *laath sahib* asleep somewhere in a cosy compartment, oblivious of the presence of a boy of twelve who is catching his death of pneumonia, standing guard in the rain to ensure the life of the great but ungrateful super-king.

The First Class Air-Conditioned coupe is a pleasant self-contained, self-sufficient world, as the Frontier Mail steams out of the Central station. There is a soft and springy bed. A bed-light to read by before sleeping. There is a shower in the bath room. On the side-board are a bottle of Scotch whisky, a bottle of gin, a bottle of lime juice, three bottles of beer; half a dozen soda water bottles are in the ice box, and there are no less than three thermos flasks if one is in a mood for nothing better than iced water. At hand is a Peter Cheyney detective thriller, a copy of *Strand* and the latest edition of a safe daily newspaper like *The Times of India*. . . . .

But in the paper, as one idly glances through it, is disturbing news. A million workers on the different railway lines have given notice of a strike. Station masters and guards, clerks and coolies, engine-drivers and stokers, gangmen

and sweepers—all of them are in this unholy conspiracy to deprive law-abiding respectable citizens of their Fifth Freedom To Travel By Air-conditioned First Class.

It is amazing how these ungrateful wretches can be so blind to their own interests as to go on a strike. Don't they know that as railway workers they have privileges which are denied to many others—free travel, free uniform, special ration shops? What else do they want? Viceroy's pay and Air-Conditioned travel? They have the guts to threaten the mighty railway administration—these guttersnipes whom you see there standing in front of the chawls that the B.B. & C.I. Railway has so generously provided for them! Look at their filthy unwashed children. . . . But what's that? Begad, Sir, one of them is actually waving his fist threateningly at the Frontier Mail. . . . .

## The Worker Is Still A Man!

I have been to these chawls that flank the B.B. & C.I. main line beyond Parel. And I have seldom seen darker, dirtier, more unhygienic dwellings for human beings anywhere in the world. Here they live, the gangmen and the sweepers, the riveters and the workshop mechanics, in chawls surrounded by stagnant malaria-breeding pools of slimy water. Here they live, an average family of five or six sharing a room seven feet by seven feet. Here these sturdy sons of the soil, from the open fields of Maharashtra and the rolling plains of the Punjab, from the villages on the banks of the Ganges and the pine-covered hills of Kumaon, are condemned to live in miserable hovels which would be condemned as unfit for the accommodation of pigs in any civilized country under a civilized Government. I saw women cooking in verandahs in front of their rooms, as the monsoon showers were blown in by the breeze, soaking them to the skin, often putting out the fire in their hearths. I saw a whole chawl (housing forty families) sharing but two water taps. I saw a row of nine-six rooms, each housing one family, which were provided with only two primitive and filthy lavatories.

This is how the railway administration treats its workers in one of the greatest and most advanced metropolises of the world.

But, strange as it might seem, I did not come back depressed after spending a day going round these chawls. For I sensed in them, amidst all this squalor and filth and near-destitution, the throb of a new life. The worker, transplanted from his mortgaged fields in the country to these city slums, has yet not lost all his innate sensitiveness to beauty. He still has a dignity of his own. And, in the new comradeship of his class organizations, he is finding new strength and new hope.

I went into the rooms of a chawl inhabited by Harijan workers and was agreeably surprised to find each room kept reasonably clean, much cleaner than any other working class dwellings anywhere else in Bombay. Not only were the rooms kept clean but, in a small and sometimes pathetically naive way, well-furnished, too. A cake of soap, a towel, an electric torch hanging on the wall, paper flowers arranged in a broken bottle, pictures cut from papers and pasted on the wall, a heavy second-hand four-poster bedstead bought at an auction and somehow squeezed into the room, a table, a chair, dog-eared Hindi books, an umbrella, a broken down time-piece, brass name plates on the doors—everywhere there were signs of this sub-conscious but painstaking striving towards a newer, better life. When a friend accompanying me remarked on the comparative well-arranged rooms, I could see the faces of these humble Harijans regarded as untouchables even by their fellow-workers from the upper castes, shine with pride and joy. Here, by their own effort and their own organization—they ran a sort of night school for boys who couldn't go to the municipal school—they were climbing out of the filth and ignorance in which centuries of social oppression had kept them.

Here was the problem of untouchability solving itself.

I went into some chawls where the workers had organized their gymnasiums, where they bought copies of Hindi or Marathi newspapers and read them in the evenings collectively, where they had their own brass band with which they proudly and noisily went to Labour rallies and meetings.

I went into these same seven feet by seven feet hovels and found potted plants hanging in the windows and the balconies, pets like parrots kept in home-made cages to amuse the children, and where possible (in case of ground floor residents) little plots of land planted with vegetables and herbs and even flowers.

I saw on the walls of these very dark and dingy rooms photographs of national leaders cheek by jowl with those of film stars. In one room I saw all the walls and doors and windows beautifully painted with colourful and naively artistic patterns—the work of some proletarian painter.

## Benthals Must Lose

Wherever we went in this colony of railway workers the talk was of the strike. The Strike. Our strike! They talked of it with a proprietorial air, as if it was their precious possession, the means of their salvation, their weapon of offence and defence against the forces of injustice. One of them preferred to call it "andolan" (struggle) and whatever grievance of the workers was mentioned—the scarcity of water taps or compensation for injuries in railway accidents—he would say that nothing would be done without an "andolan".

And hearing them talk, and looking at their grimly defiant faces, I could see how and why these poor, ignorant, oppressed workers had given proof of such remarkable political consciousness and solidarity by voting in their union ballots, almost unanimously, for the Strike. I knew then that this strike was not some manoeuvre of the trade union leadership, as Sir Edward Benthall would have us believe, but that it was the collective and grimly desperate resolve of these grimy stokers and sweepers and gangmen and signalmen. And I knew that against their collective strength not all the Governmental might that all the Benthals might summon would be of any avail. It is of the essence of the new time spirit, which some call socialism and others the rising consciousness of the masses, that the workers must win and the Bosses and the Benthals must lose.

I have heard it said (and not by bureaucrats like Benthall alone) that this strike is the result of the Communists' machinations. As one who believes in the trade union movement but not in the Communist Party, I regard this as an undeserved tribute to the Communists. The unions which (as members of the Railwaymen's Federation) have given notice of the strike are led by Communists as well as non-Communists, including a number of well-known Congressmen. A glance at the names—and their party affiliations in the list that comprises the Council of Action (which will conduct the strike) is enough to explode this Red bogey which always comes in so handy whenever the Government or the capitalists are faced with the threat of a strike. Here it is:

1. R. A. Khedgikar, Congress.
2. Shibnath Bannerjee, Congress Socialist M.L.A.
3. D. S. Vaidya, Communist.
4. Kalyansundaram, Communist.
5. G. H. Kale, Royist.
6. Humayun Kabir, Congress (Stern anti-Communist).
7. Jyoti Basu, Communist M.L.A.
8. Mirza Ibrahim, Communist.
9. Abdul Razak, Congress.
10. Rajani Mukerjee, Royist.
11. A. N. William, Royist.
12. Shivbhashing, Communist.
13. J. N. Mukerjee, Royist.
14. A. M. R. A. Fatim. . . . .?
15. M. A. Khan, Royist.
16. S. Guruswamy, Congress M.L.A.

It will be noticed that all the different political parties are represented in this list—except two; the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League (which, through its

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